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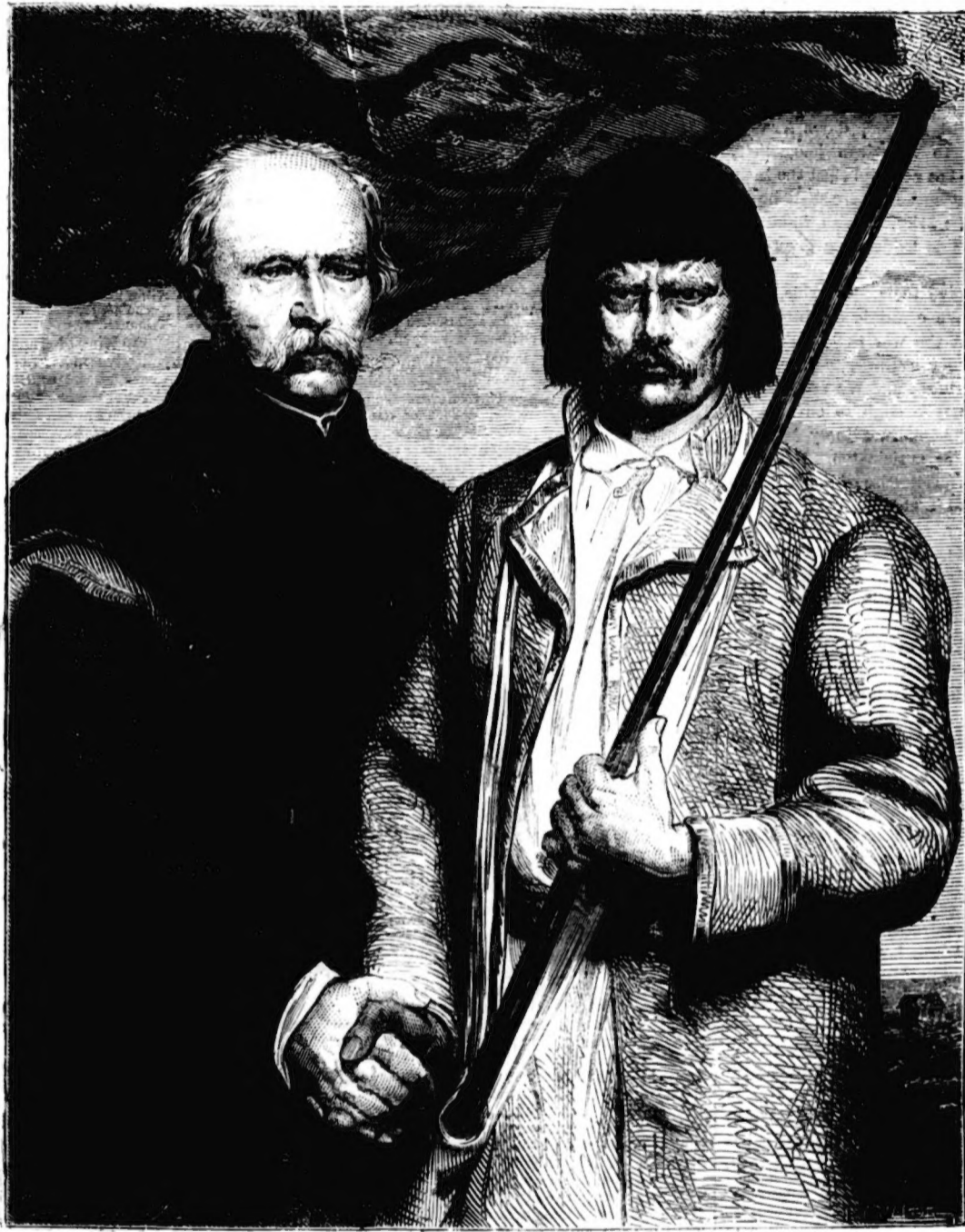
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863

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FAITHLESS ENGLAND.

AUTUMN, somehow, seems generally to be with us a period of brutal crime, of "dreadful accidents," and of feverish politics. The murders and the railway accidents have only just begun, to be sure, for the season is yet young; but as for political affairs, they have almost reached boiling-point already. We have only to look at the French press, at the American press, and (more lately) at our own leading journals, to perceive how hot and irritable we are all becoming with our "foreign relations."

It is true that we are not a lovely nation. The whole continent of Europe (especially at this the tourist season of the year) is agreed about that, and we may as well concede the question handsomely; but at the same time it is a great misfortune for us that our virtues themselves should be of a kind exasperating to all the rest of the world, so that we cannot be fair without suffering abuse, nor prudent without being execrated. Let us see how we stand now. Three months ago we were on excellent terms with that great Prince who only asks of us, in return for his really valuable friendship, that we should stand by and hold his hat while he adds to the riches, glory, and territory of France, and trims the whole world into uniformity with his uncle's Idea. Well, we really have done a good deal in fulfilment of the Emperor's wishes, and have therefore pretty successfully avoided the chance of being trimmed ourselves. But now there arises an occasion on which we positively decline to hold the hat. France is welcome to as much glory, as much riches, as she can fairly earn; but there are bits of territory which we conscientiously cannot help her to, even though we are at liberty to blind ourselves to the process by calling it a war of liberation for the Poles. The Rhine-land of Prussia is one of these bits of territory; and because we refuse to join the Emperor in a war which has nothing definite, nothing promising in it but the spoliation of this land, all France rises to denounce the selfishness of England, and to promise her the reward of perfidy. There is no limit to the anger of the Great People. They are baffled! they are tricked! The eagle—that Bird of Freedom—puts his head out from every surtout and every blouse in France, to shriek at the treacherous nation which would leave the Poles to their fate, and keep



THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE NOBILITY AND PEOPLE OF POLAND. (FROM A PICTURE, BY M. KAPLINSKI.)



THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—A DOMICILIARY VISIT BY THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES IN LITHUANIA.

an Emperor's ambition within fair bounds.

Well, this is unfortunate; that is all we can say, and, for our neighbours' part in the affair, they are unreasonable. Surely, we may be permitted, if we please, to choose our own reasons for not going to war with Russia or any other nation. Our position in this case is clear and frank enough. We say, "We would rather not join you in a war against the Czar at present, because we are not sure the Poles would gain much by our success, and we are sure that half a dozen campaigns in the heart of Europe would produce an immense amount of suffering. We do not see, in short, what gain can be made of it, except that you might be able to seize territory which, in our opinion, had better remain with its present, its natural possessors." Of course, the French are at liberty to interpret this answer into the simple brevity of "England is not to be made a cat's-paw of," and, in this shape it is rather a rude way of expressing a doubt as to the sincerity of the Emperor's sympathy with Poland, to be sure. But even that is fair enough, under the circumstances; and, what is more, it is fully justified by the fury it has excited in France. Her invectives are plainly the curses of disappointment; and we must in candour admit that a very fine as well as a long-desired opportunity for the exercise of French ambition has been spoiled.

But while we decline to join the Emperor Napoleon in a doubtful war against Russia, we certainly cannot wish to turn upon ourselves the fleets and armies he seems so impatient to employ just now. And therefore we had better not get angry, or fling back the insults with which we are so lavishly favoured. The *Times* and some other journals, however, seem to be of a different opinion. Jupiter is roused, and has already replied to the bow-wows of the French press in an article which is exactly calculated to do most mischief; for the moral of it is, that if Napoleon does not walk in the ways of wisdom and moderation, he may give up all hope of his son succeeding him! Now, observations of this sort are a great deal more pertinent than palatable. No doubt the *Times* indicates a very grave fact for France when that journal suggests that her present glory, and prosperity, and prestige, and so forth, are the creation and the property of one man; and that for his

country's sake he had better not provoke in too Napoleonic a manner the hostility of Europe, which may live longer than any Emperor, and operate when France has dropped into the government of a pack of quarrelsome Marshals and political adventurers without brains or character. No doubt, we say, there is much grave truth in this, which the *Times* suggests if it does not openly declare; but it had far better have been left unsaid at present. This is not the way to keep peace, and peace we must keep if we can. Silence—the silence of contempt, if you please—is not a hard price to pay for it, when the provocation to speak is only another paroxysm of Anglophobia, without any new symptom to make it particularly worthy of attention.

The wrath which our Government has earned for us in another quarter, simply by remaining neutral in American quarrels and by declining to put illegal restrictions upon trade here in order to promote the cause of slaughter there, is slightly mollified just now by circumstances over which the Northerners have no control. Not but that England is threatened, throughout the length and breadth of Yankeedom, as furiously as ever. Our neighbour over the Channel, who has escaped denunciation up to the present time (though his course has been the same as ours, with a considerable Southing), does get it now, indeed, because of his appropriation of Mexico, and the evident determination of the Emperor to compensate for his cotton famine by establishing at Mexican ports a grand scheme of illicit trade with the Confederates. But even after this it is not France, but England, which is most cordially threatened. We are still assured, day after day, in the soberest manner known to American journalists, that as soon as a certain anaconda has accomplished the little business which now engages her attention, there shall be an end to British commerce, British navies, British influence, British history, in short; and there is evidently a great deal of sincerity in these threats.

Now, we certainly do not deserve them. Our sins, once more, are a matter of opinion. We certainly do think, and we say we think, that throughout the war the Southerners have shown greater wisdom, greater courage, more energy, temper, and skill than the Northerners. We are also of opinion that the anaconda is not long enough to envelop the Confederacy, and therefore will find extraordinary difficulty in crushing it within her folds, as anticipated. But what does this amount to? Nothing but an exercise of that freedom of opinion which so many United States' citizens gallantly cherish in the gaols of their country. It is really too hard to be sentenced to punishment for this. It is as if some unhappy gentleman, who, at a prize fight, ventured a favourable opinion of one combatant, should instantly be promised a thrashing by the other.

But a sense of weakness has come over both North and South at last. The success of the Federals at Vicksburg, and the retirement of General Lee, puffed them up with an intolerable belief in their own might, which even they must see now to be not quite omnipotent. In fact, the Northern armies are clearly exhausted, and the Southerners all but acknowledge theirs to be. If Mr. Lincoln has a force strong enough for service or for glory anywhere, we at least do not know where to look for it. It is really pitiful to think upon the scattered, weakened, panting armies confronting each other over so vast a territory, with nothing accomplished between them but ruin and slaughter unparalleled—nothing attained but a balance of exhaustion, and the quarrel all to be fought out yet. The spectacle sufficiently accounts for the "semi-official announcement" that "the article published lately in the *Washington Republican* representing war with England as imminent was not authorised by the Government!" Of course this announcement is gratifying. It is very far from desirable that England should be made a victim to the disappointment of any potentate or people; and it is something to learn on "semi-official authority" that the Federal Government does not at present think of thrashing us because it has made good our opinion—that it cannot quell the Confederacy.

THE POLES.

ALTHOUGH diplomacy appears to have failed in its object, still in Paris, which the Russian Government holds to be the head-quarters of the revolution, the Polish cause is regarded everywhere with enthusiasm, while the leading patriots there are alert and watching for events. Apropos of this state of public feeling, there has appeared in the Exhibition of Fine Arts this year a picture by M. Kaplinski which, while it only professes to be a study, is startlingly suggestive to the friends of Poland. It represents a Polish nobleman grasping the hand of a peasant, who bears the national flag; and the two figures are so lifelike, their features and expressions so characteristic, that the picture has in it something beyond the merely allegorical—it is a picture of a real event; the figures on the canvas might be portraits, so true and earnest are the lineaments. It may easily be imagined that the visitors to the "salon" of 1863 will recognise in this work a tribute to the national spirit, and, at the same time, an appeal to the friends of an oppressed people.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.—The vessel containing the first portion of the electric cable for connecting this country with our great Indian empire left Woolwich on Saturday morning last. Five large sailing-vessels have been engaged for conveying the cable to Bombay, whence they will be towed to the Gulf by Government steamers. The operation of laying the first 175 miles on board the *Marian Moore*, the pioneer ship of this fleet, has been going on for the last three weeks, and was most satisfactorily completed on Saturday, no accident or delay of any kind having occurred. The vessel is expected to reach her destination about the end of November. A portion of the staff for laying the cable, and an efficient electrician, who will test it from time to time during the passage, were on board.

DEFEATED, BUT NOT DISGRACED.—During a festivity in Paris, when all the theatres were thrown open free, General Fleury, in plain clothes, not wearing his ribbons, was watching the crowd rushing into the Grand Opera. After a time he perceived an old "Invalid," with a wooden leg and covered with decorations, sitting on a sofa in the passage. "What dost thou there, mon brave?" asked Fleury. "My officer," replied the man, "I have been repulsed. They once tried it on at Vienna, but I got in. Again they hustled and opposed me before Antwerp, but I got a place; and once again at Sebastopol, but I beat them again. In an assault I can hold my own, but these 'gratias' theatres are too strong for me. I am defeated." "But not disgraced," said the General. "Come with me, and perhaps we may find a breach," and General Fleury took the old soldier to the Imperial box.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The celebration of the Emperor's fête, which went off with great éclat, has absorbed public attention in France for a time, and no other event of note is discussed. His Majesty left Paris for the camp at Châlons on the 17th, and is expected to return to St. Cloud to-morrow (Sunday). He will go to Biarritz in September. A letter from Vienna speaks of a projected journey of the Archduke Maximilian to visit Napoleon III., which, of course, is connected with the subject of the new Mexican throne. According to general belief, the Austrian Archduke will accept the proffered crown, although some of the German journals seem to dislike the project.

ROME.

Letters from Rome announce that Cardinal Antonelli has again tendered his resignation. The Pope declined to accept it. The Cardinal, however, insisted; and it is said that Cardinal Alfieri will be his successor.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is of a satisfactory character, so far as it goes, for matters there bear a peaceful aspect. On the 13th of June Ambassadors from Jeddo had an interview with Colonel Neale, the English Representative, and subsequently paid the 400,000 dol. demanded for the murder of Mr. Richardson; but they excused the Tycoon from surrendering the offenders, because his authority was insufficient to enable him to capture and give them up. Further action on our side will, of course, be suspended until the ultimatum of the Government at home has been received. The Prince of Satsuma and several of the daimios continued to maintain an attitude of uncompromising hostility to foreigners; but there is also a large party of influential nobles favourable to peaceful and conciliatory councils, and it is said that the former are deterred from violent measures by the apprehension that they cannot rely with perfect confidence on their own followers. The Mikado had issued orders to expel foreigners and to close the ports.

INDIA.

The intelligence brought by the overland mail seems to throw some doubt on the identity of the person supposed to be the infamous Nana Sahib. With him was captured a blind Brahmin, who turned Queen's evidence, and denounced his fellow-prisoner as the monster of Bithoor. The details of the manner in which the capture was made are interesting; but we shall not be surprised if, after all, we have trapped the wrong man. Troubles are apprehended at Kandahar, consequent on the death of the Ameer of Cabul, and British intervention is talked of as possible. There had been heavy rain-falls in different parts of India, and in Madras the cotton crops have suffered considerably, and in Kurrachee property to the amount of fourteen lacs of rupees has been destroyed.

NEW ZEALAND.

A conflict has taken place in the neighbourhood of Taranaki, New Zealand, between the Government troops and the natives, in which the former sustained a loss of one man killed and four wounded. The slaughter of the Maoris was terrible, twenty-four of their dead having been brought into our encampment, and numerous others are said to have fallen. The native defeat was signal. Her Majesty's ship *Eclipse* co-operated with the troops by shelling the Maori works from the Katikara River.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

THE accounts from Poland continue to report various skirmishes, in which the insurgents are generally successful.

A letter from Lublin of the 10th inst. states that the insurrection is extending itself rapidly in that Government, and that scarcely a day passes without a collision between the Russian troops and the insurgents, in which the latter are frequently the conquerors. These advantages give time to the fresh insurgent bands to organise themselves. General Chruszczew, Governor of Lublin, being on a tour of inspection at Zamosc, was informed that several bands had appeared at Krusnie and Yanow. He dispatched Colonel Miedenkow with five companies of infantry, two cannon, a squadron of cavalry, and a sotnia of Cossacks against them. The Colonel attacked them near the village of Uzzendowo. The Poles resisted so firmly that the Russians very soon fled. The Poles pursued them a distance of five miles to Yanow, where Colonel Miedenkow took refuge with his troops in the greatest disorder. He succeeded in carrying away eleven waggons full of wounded soldiers. The following day the Colonel, having received reinforcements, marched out of Yanow a second time with cannon of larger calibre. Other Russian corps were dispatched at the same time from Krasnyaslav, Lublin, and Tomachow, against the Poles. No account of the result had been received at Lublin. Another engagement is also reported from the same quarter. The insurgents attacked and dispersed three companies of Russian infantry and a squadron of cavalry on the 8th inst., at Zarzyn, in the palatinate of Lublin. 200 Russians were killed and 110 taken prisoners; the latter, however, were sent back. The insurgents captured 200,000 roubles in this engagement.

Two sanguinary engagements took place in the palatinate of Cracow on the 15th, upon the Galician frontier. A Polish detachment, after having destroyed a company of the enemy near Grodzisko, was attacked near Gdanow by the Russian forces from Olkusz and Miechow. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and the Poles, after making a heroic resistance until dusk, recrossed the frontier. At the commencement of the engagement the Poles were 250 strong, of which number only thirty-six succeeded in retreating into Galicia. The Russians are reported to have afterwards burned two villages and massacred the inhabitants. In the village of Gdanow several persons, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Rutkowski, were burnt in their houses by the Russians.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, denies the accuracy of the statements circulated with regard to the cruelties perpetrated by the Russians in Poland, and justifies the severities actually committed on the ground that day after day brought the tidings of burning villages and murdered peasants, and of faithful officers butchered by invisible assassins; that the reign of terror was universal, and that the loyal were compelled to yield obedience to the commands of the revolutionists. The insurrection, he observes, finds its main support in the wealth of the Polish proprietors, the influence of the inferior office-holders, who are chiefly Poles, in the Roman Catholic priests, who exercise a powerful sway over the women and the poorer classes, and the system of intimidating by assassination the hapless Russian peasantry.

Count Ladislaus Plater has addressed a letter, dated Broelberg, near Zurich, 14th inst., to the *Augsburg Gazette*, contradicting an assertion made by that journal on the 4th, to the effect that "Poland is disunited, and that her independence would be a danger for Europe," and adducing as a proof the fact that a young Pole had written to the *Presse* of Paris a letter protesting against the nomination of Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski as diplomatic agent of the National Government in London and Paris. The Count declares that this nomination is, on the contrary, a new proof of the wisdom and influence of the National Government, which has united all parties in the common interest of the country, with the exception of a few incorrigible anarchists. He says that in Poland there are neither Aristocrats nor Democrats, but a whole people united in a death-struggle against the most iniquitous oppression that the world ever saw; and, further, that seven months' resistance against a barbarous enemy having vast armies at his command, and shrinking from no means of gaining his end, is an undeniable proof of the union of the Poles, who represent the interests of civilisation, and would, if successful, protect Europe from Russian encroachments.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, received at Berlin, represent the notes of both France and England to Russia as thoroughly courteous and pacific in tone, though the English communication is somewhat reserved. The "six points" are again urged with increased emphasis, and a hope is expressed that the Russian Government

may adopt such measures in regard to Poland as will lead to the restoration of peace. If they do not, the Powers having done their utmost in the cause of humanity, on Russia will rest the responsibility of whatever evils may hereafter ensue.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

THE Congress of Sovereigns at Frankfort was opened on the 17th by a speech of the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty spoke at considerable length. The following are the chief points of his speech, as forwarded by telegraph:—

An assembly of Sovereigns of the German nation deliberating upon the welfare of the country is an event which has not occurred for centuries. May our interview, with the blessing of Providence, become the source of a future fruitful in blessings! Confident in the elevated character of the Confederate Princes, trusting in the good spirit of the German people, and acting upon high and upright principles, enlightened by experience, I have entertained the desire to hasten the accomplishment of Federal reform, and of the regeneration of our common country.

The Emperor then explained his project, which is liberal and conservative of all dynastic rights. He then added:—

Let us endeavour to come speedily to an understanding on the details in reason of the incalculable importance of the whole. Moreover, above all things, let us maintain her place to powerful Prussia.

Let us hope that, with God's blessing, the example of our union will exercise a victorious influence upon all German hearts; but I shall always have the personal satisfaction of having had constantly in view, at so critical an epoch, the strengthening of the national bonds which unite the Germans, endeavouring at the same time to elevate the German Confederation as much as possible, of which we are a compact body.

The second Conference of the Sovereigns was held on the 17th, at half-past five in the afternoon. The following is given as an authentic analysis of the project of Federal Reform:—

The executive power of the Confederation would be intrusted to a directory, consisting of five members. Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria would each appoint a member, the two others to be appointed by the other German States.

The defensive character of the Confederation would remain intact. To the directory, which would be presided over by Austria, would be added, as a purely federal organ, a Federal Council, also presided over by Austria.

An Assembly of Delegates would be formed, consisting of 300 deputies, two-thirds of which would be selected by the Elective Chambers of the various States, and the remaining third by the Upper Chambers. This Assembly would be in office for three years. It would be the Legislative Assembly of the Confederation; it would fix the Federal Estimates (Budget); trace the fundamental lines for the special legislation of the German States; in so far as it concerns the press, the right of assembly, the privileges of domicile, the execution of judicial sentences, emigration, and all Federal affairs constitutionally placed under the competency of the Confederation.

A simple majority would suffice for the decisions of the Directory, as also of the Federal Council, and of the Assembly of Delegates.

At the close of the Session all the Sovereigns would meet to examine the resolutions of the Assemblies.

The project also comprises the establishment of a Supreme Federal Tribunal.

The King of Saxony has left Frankfort for Baden-Baden with a collective invitation of the German Princes to the King of Prussia to attend the conference. Of the thirty-five States of which the German Confederation consists thirty-two are represented; the only absentees are Prussia, Denmark, and Lippe Detmold. Earl Granville and Count Rechberg are said to have frequent consultations together.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

A considerable force of all arms from General Meade's army crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday, the 1st inst., and encountered the Confederates near the river. A desperate conflict commenced. The Confederates retreated, fighting, upon Culpepper, when they were reinforced, and in turn drove back the Federals. The Federals were shortly afterwards also reinforced by a whole army corps, and gained a strong position, when the Confederates again retreated towards Culpepper. The loss on both sides is reported to have been heavy. General Meade's pickets extend two miles and a half beyond the south bank of the Rappahannock. The railroad bridge across the river at Rappahannock station has been rebuilt. In consequence of guerrillas the sutlers' waggons from Washington to General Meade's army are accompanied by armed escorts.

The Richmond journals announce that General Lee has massed his forces, and is prepared for another battle. General Longstreet had once more taken possession of the heights behind Fredericksburg, so it would seem that the rival armies are again in much the same positions as they occupied before General Lee's advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that, if another battle is fought, it will occur in the neighbourhood of the scene of the defeats of Burnside and Hooker. For the present, however, it is stated that the intense heat of the weather renders active operations next to impossible on either side.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that by the middle of August General Lee's army would be reinforced to the number of 150,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery; and if by that time Meade had not advanced Lee would assume the offensive, and move from Fredericksburg direct on Alexandria by way of Banks's Ford, Dumfries, and Occoquan, or else by way of Manassas Junction, Centreville, and Fairfax to Arlington Heights. The Richmond papers state that General Meade had been reinforced by 15,000 men from Grant's army.

There is no news of importance from the armies of Generals Rosecrans and Bragg.

General Johnston's army was at Enterprise and Brandon, Mississippi, on the 2nd, under the command of General Hardee. On the 27th ult. General Johnston left the army for Mobile. General Pemberton's troops, paroled at Vicksburg, have been granted thirty days' furlough, with orders to report for duty at the end of that time, to be reorganised, and again ready to take the field when exchanged. Despatches from Memphis of the 3rd state that Generals Price, Marmaduke, and Dobbins were at Dias, Arc, Jacksonport, and Moreau, Arkansas, with 25,000 men.

President Davis had received a despatch from Lieutenant Hardee, stating that General Taylor had defeated General Banks in a battle in Louisiana, and captured 6000 (or, according to other accounts, 600) prisoners.

Telegrams from Charleston, dated the 31st ult., to the *Richmond Whig*, announce that the batteries at Cumming's Point, on Morris Island, were bombarded by three ironclads for five hours during the previous day. At the end of that time the vessels withdrew, having inflicted no serious injury to the works. All the Confederate forts within range replied to the Federal fire. At daylight on the 31st a heavy bombardment was opened upon the Federal position on Morris Island, which was continued until two o'clock in the afternoon, the result of which is not stated. Federal reports say that the siege was "progressing favourably," and that General Gilmore "expected to open his batteries upon Fort Sumter in a few days."

GENERAL NEWS.

President Lincoln had issued a proclamation announcing that the Federals will adopt a system of retaliation if the South refuse to treat negroes as prisoners of war.

The Maine Democratic State Convention had passed strong resolutions denouncing the course of the Lincoln Administration. A collision had taken place between the "Copperheads" and the "Union men" in Iowa. It was reported that the former numbered 4000, and were fully armed. The military had been dispatched to the scene of conflict. The friends of Messrs. Vallandigham and Pugh at Columbus, Ohio, had been greatly incensed in consequence of some invalid soldiers tearing down an electioneering banner bearing the names of those gentlemen. During the excitement that prevailed one of the soldiers was severely beaten. The banner was subsequently restored to prevent further disturbance, which it was feared would occur. All the soldiers in the town were arrested and placed in the guardhouse by order of the authorities.

Judge Betts, of the Marine Court, had condemned the steamer *Peterhoff* and cargo.

Yazoo City had been stripped and destroyed by the Federals, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the people. Quantities of merchandise and furniture, and numbers of negroes, had been carried away.

On the 1st inst. President Davis issued a proclamation exhorting all the men of the Confederacy to come to the rescue of their country in this its hour of peril. He declared that victory was still within their reach if they would but stretch forth their hands to grasp it. To all soldiers who were absent without leave he promised full pardon, provided they returned immediately to their duty.

The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury had written a letter stating that, as the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg exposes to the enemy the Government cotton purchased in Mississippi and Louisiana, many planters will probably leave their plantations. The military authorities will therefore, he says, destroy all cotton they cannot preserve from the enemy. The cotton will be destroyed only when there is imminent danger of the enemy capturing it.

Captain Maffitt, of the Florida, in a letter to his family published in the Southern journals, states that up to May 17 upwards of 10,000,000 dollars' worth of Federal vessels had been destroyed by his vessel and the Alabama. He adds that the Alabama and Florida together destroyed ten Federal vessels of the largest class on the 22nd of April, within sixty miles of each other.

It was reported from New Orleans that a French steamer had arrived on the 8th at Vera Cruz, with an English schooner in tow. The schooner was captured at Rio Grande, with a cargo of arms. She had cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

THE following letter has been received by the Duke of Wellington from the celebrated lion-hunter, M. Jules Gerard:—

Monsieur le Duc.—Your Grace is well aware that few men gain by being seen close, unless they are men of intellect and merit. The King of Dahomey, despite his comeliness, which signifies the "Eternal" or the "Infinite," fully justifies that rule to which he is no exception. Physically he is similar to the other blacks of his country—tall, well built, with a head like a bulldog. The most unusual expression of his countenance is that of cunning and cruelty. His moral qualities are in perfect keeping with his physical conformation; he is more gracious than the Kings who have preceded him, fanatical for old traditions and customs. The traditions of that microscopic Court are to turn the whites to the best possible account (*exploiter les blancs*), but especially to induce them to make presents. It is the custom to excite the people with sanguinary spectacles, so as to be able to carry off the neighbouring population when a savadeler makes an offer to the King, and also at the annual custom of human sacrifices.

I have just spent twenty days at Kana, where the King was staying for the celebration of the last ceremonies. On the day of my presentation I was conducted across the market-place where twelve corpses were exposed to view on separate sites. Six were hung up by the feet; the six others were upright, like men about to walk. Those whom I saw close were horribly mutilated and not beheaded. An enormous pool of blood covered the ground beneath the scaffold, giving unmistakable evidence of previous sacrifices and of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the King was brilliant, very cordial for myself as well as for the French Consul; but we were soon able to convince ourselves that this was but a comedy always performed by this poor Paladin to get the presents brought by the whites. Born and brought up in the midst of these spectacles, which would be ridiculous if they were not horrible, the present King is actually more fond of them than his subjects. I saw him on that day admiring, with the delight of a child, the grotesque dances and ridiculous pantomime of his Ministers, and then of the Princess, and then of all present, for our amusement. A most infernal music, which nearly deafened us, delighted the King, who seemed to be in a state of ecstasy; and this, M. le Duc, lasted for six hours. On the following day his Majesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reaching the square of the Palace (red huts) an agreeable surprise had been prepared for us. The entrance gate was flooded by a pool of blood two yards in width, and on each side a column of recently decapitated heads formed two immense chaplets. It is true that on this day the King wore the emblem of Christ on his breast. It must be presumed that it was the cross of execution that he meant to imply by this ornament. As regards the procession of his wealth, it consisted of a few old carriages, bath chairs carried by men with figures like Polichinello. One thousand women carried each a bottle of liquor on her head, a brass basin in the shape of a footstool to receive the blood of the human victims on the day of the King's banquet; an image of the Virgin; various baskets full of human skulls; an image of St. Lawrence, as large as life, carried by blacks; finally the drum of death.

At another festival the King commanded on foot his Amazons, who manoeuvred with the precision of a flock of sheep. On the market-place already mentioned each step was ornamented by a dead body; and the King came and went in the midst of pools of blood and fragments of human flesh in a state of putrefaction. On this occasion he had daubed his face with coal. The ceremony terminated by a mad dance, in which the King took a part, dancing vis-à-vis to drunken soldiers and musicians. Such are, M. le Duc, the man, the Government, and the people whom we have hitherto hoped to turn into a path less contrary to the laws of humanity. I regret that Captain Burton should have arrived at Kana just at the moment of the King's departure, as he might have been enabled to see and judge of all these things.

P.S.—On the day of his departure the King invited us to a review of his army prepared for war. It was from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, comprising 12,000 Amazons, 1000 men of the body-guard, and 2000 archers.

DEATH OF EUGENE DELACROIX.

WE last week mentioned that Eugène Delacroix, the great French painter, was seriously ill, and have now to record the melancholy fact that he died on the morning of Thursday the 13th. The disease under which M. Delacroix laboured was consumption. Eugène Delacroix was born on the 26th of April, 1798, at Charenton, St. Maurice, near Paris. His father, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Directory, and died Prefect of Bordeaux, educated him with the greatest care. At eighteen years of age Eugène Delacroix quitted the college of Louis le Grand to study painting under the classic artist Pierre Guerin, who had already Ary-Scheffer and Guericault for pupils. He exhibited his first painting, "Dante et Vergile," in 1822. M. Teiers, who at that time wrote the feuilleton for the *Constitutionnel*, praised it highly. The following is the list of his principal works in chronological order:—1824, "Massacre of Seio;" 1826, "The Death of the Doge Marino Faliero;" "Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi;" 1827, "Christ in the Garden of Olives," "Justinien," "The Apparition of Mephistopheles to Faust," "The Herdsman of the Campagna," "A Young Turk Caressing his Horse," "Milton, blind, Dictating his 'Paradise Lost,'" "The Death of Sardanapalus;" 1828, "Cardinal Richelieu," "The Fight between the Giaour and the Pacha." In 1831 Eugène Delacroix exhibited "Liberty Guiding the People on the Barricades," "The Death of the Bishop of Liège," and "Two Tigers;" in 1833, "Charles V. at the Monastery of St. Just;" in 1834, "Battle of Nancy," "The Convent of Dominicans at Madrid," and "The Women of Algiers;" in 1835, "The Prisoner of Chillon," "The Natchez," and "A Calvary;" in 1836, "St. Sebastian;" in 1837, "The Battle of Taillebourg;" in 1838, "The Medea;" in 1839, "The Fanatics of Tangiers," "The Cleopatra," "Hamlet and Horatio contemplating Yorick's Skull;" in 1840, the Justice of Trajan;" in 1841, "The Capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders," "A Shipwreck," "A Marriage at Morocco;" in 1845, "The Death of Marcus Aurelius," "A Sybil and a Head of Magdalen;" in 1846, "The Adieux of Romeo and Juliet;" in 1848, "A Pieta;" in 1855, "The Doge Foscarini assists at the Judgment of his Son;" in 1859, "The Ascent to Calvary," "Christ in his Tomb," "Ovid in Exile," "The Abduction of Rebecca." M. Delacroix, in addition, executed paintings to decorate the Chamber of Peers and Deputies, the ceiling of the gallery of Apollo in the Louvre, the throne-room, and the library. He obtained a medal of the second class in 1824; he was appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in March, 1831, Officer in 1846; he obtained a medal of the first class in 1848, the great gold medal and Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1855; he was elected a member of the Institute, in 1857, in place of Paul Delaroche. M. Eugène Delacroix supplied several articles for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

AMONGST THE MEXICAN PRISONERS brought to France by the transport Rhone is a young Indian woman, only twenty-three years of age, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Zacatecas, and who, in the course of seven years, rose step by step from the ranks by her courage and talents.

COLONEL CRAWLEY has been relieved from the command of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and placed practically under arrest, preparatory to being sent home for trial by court-martial in consequence of his treatment of Sergeant-Major Lilley.

IRELAND.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A young woman went, a few days ago, to the railway near Sliguff, Carlow, where the father of her illegitimate child was working, and sought to force it upon him; but he refused to take it. She then placed the infant on the rails and followed the father to the police barrack, where he had gone to seek protection from her. The unfortunate infant was left in this position by its mother, it is said, with the object of compelling the father to take it away and provide for it; but in their absence at the barrack a train came up and killed it.

A NEW IRISH AGITATION.—A "monster" meeting of Irish Nationalists was convened, on Saturday last, on the summit of Slievenamon, in the county of Tipperary, "to hear the suggestions of several patriots on the wrongs of this grand old country, and the best means to restore to her the blessing of nationality." The weather was unfavourable, and this circumstance probably prevented many who would otherwise have attended. There were about 700 present, chiefly of the labouring class. Mr. Charles J. Kickham, of Mullinahone, stated to have been one of the contributors to the *Nation* during the repeal agitation, was called to the chair, and addressed his "brother Nationalists" at some length, calling on them to imitate the example of other oppressed peoples, and to woo the golden Freedom in the only way in which she ever could be won. He might be told it was dangerous to do this, but the goal could never be reached without sacrifice and suffering. He hoped that ere long, upon that spot, they would again assemble with their tried and trusted chief, O'Mahony, at their head. Mr. Gill, proprietor of the *Tipperary Advocate*, moved a resolution to discontinue parliamentary agitation as senseless and illusory. He observed that Lord Palmerston did not care if twenty Irish landlords were shot per day—a sentiment which elicited loud cheers and cries of "Down with the landlords!" and "There would want to be more of them shot!" The meeting was subsequently addressed in a nearly similar strain by a Mr. Finnerty, from North Tipperary.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE IN TIPPERARY.—Two constables stationed at Cloughjordan, in the county of Tipperary, were nearly murdered on Saturday evening last by a prisoner. The head constable, with his party, had arrested several persons at a faction fight in the afternoon, who were placed in the lock-up of the station. About eleven o'clock at night the police heard fighting among the prisoners, and head constable Quinn, together with sub-constable Territ, took a light and proceeded to the lock-up. They had scarcely entered when one of the prisoners, a man named Pierce, rushed at them, knocked the candle from Territ's hand, and, seizing his sword, stabbed the head constable through the body a little above the heart, and then, turning on Territ, ran him through twice in the abdomen. The two officers lie in a very precarious condition, with little, if any, chance of recovery.

SCOTLAND.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ABERGELDIE.—Since the 12th his Royal Highness has been grouse-shooting every day with great success. Her Royal Highness devotes a good deal of time to angling—a sport of which she seems to have a thorough appreciation—and has met, we believe, with much success, considering the advanced period of the year. As usual on Sunday, their Royal Highnesses and suite attended service at Rathie Church. The Rev. A. Anderson preached from James, chap. i, verse 25. The church was well filled, and the parts from which a good view of the Royal party could be obtained were crowded to excess.

SCOTTISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of the Registrar-General for Scotland for the second quarter of 1863 records a very high birth rate—namely, in the annual proportion of 383 births in every 10,000 of the estimated population. But the death rate was high also—231 per annum in the 10,000. Again, a fatal epidemic of measles has followed an epidemic of smallpox; and it is noticed as an additional reason for securing the people from smallpox by vaccination, since it may happen that by extinguishing smallpox we may also be reducing the fatality from measles. Diphtheria has prevailed extensively in Scotland, and, in several instances, almost assumed the epidemic form. The weather during the quarter was distinguished by more humidity and less sunshine than usual; and the continuance of this weather, almost without interruption, for nearly two years, seems to have produced debility or laxity of the constitution. It would seem that changes in weather are as beneficial to health as changes in diet. The excess of births over deaths in the quarter was 11,704, making the natural increase in the population of Great Britain 82,940; but emigration took away a third of this number of British-born subjects. It speaks well for the general prosperity of Scotland that the marriage rate has been above the average in both the first and second quarters of the present year.

THE PROVINCES.

THE NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.—The forthcoming eisteddfod, which will be held at Swansea on the first days in September, promises to be the most successful that has ever been in Wales. A handsome pavilion, erected for the occasion, is nearly completed, and is calculated to accommodate upwards of 7000 persons. The feeling, not only in Swansea, but in all the neighbouring towns, is very warm, and it is expected that this will be the largest gathering that was ever seen. The prizes on the programme are between five and six hundred pounds, the chair prize being an ode to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The meetings, which will extend over four days, will be presided over by the Mayor of Swansea, the M.P. for the county, and the Bishop of St. David's. Arrangements are being made with the railway companies for cheap trains during the week from Merthyr, Aberdare, Neath, and other populous towns.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—Early on Monday morning Mr. J. Brass, shoemaker, of the London-road, Worcester, was aroused by a noise in the lower part of his house; and, suspecting that some one had broken into his premises, he got up and dressed himself, and, armed with a stick, proceeded to search the house. He had not gone far, however, before he saw a man in the lower floor, with a lighted candle in his hand. The noise made by Mr. Brass had attracted the thief's attention, and he knocked out the light and made for the window to effect his escape. But Mr. Brass was too quick for him; and, as the man was getting out of the window, dealt him a heavy blow on the back. This brought the vagabond to the ground, and then Mr. Brass seized him. A struggle ensued, the burglar grasping Mr. Brass by the throat and endeavouring to overcome him. Mr. Brass, however, succeeded in keeping the upper hand, and gave the fellow a tremendous thrashing, in spite of his calls for his "pal" to come to his assistance. This encounter continued until the arrival of Police-sergeant Holmes and a city constable, into whose custody Mr. Brass delivered his antagonist, and went with them to the station-house, on the way to which the man darted in front of his custodians and was making off. Again Mr. Brass pursued him, arrested his progress by another blow, and he was ultimately secured. The fellow had effected an entrance to the premises by removing a pane of glass from the kitchen window, and cutting through the shutters with a sharp chisel. Having succeeded thus far he got in, and in mounting a table which stood under the window he knocked something off which occasioned the noise that awoke Mr. Brass.

A RURAL JOCKEY.—At the late races at Nozay (Loire-Inférieure) a stepleacher presented unusual interest from the fact that a young peasant of the environs, mounted on a horse of the Brittany breed, ventured to enter the lists against some of the best racers of the country. He rode barebacked, with a halter instead of a bridle. On leaping the first fence the halter broke, and the rider fell, but he instantly mounted again and cleared all the obstacles till he reached the last, which the horse refused. The young peasant, however, managed to force him over, and passed the winning-post first, amidst loud applause.

THE LATE JENDAN KOUR, MAHARAJEE OF LAHORE, AND THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

RUNJEET SINGH, Maharajah of the Sikhs, ruler of the Punjab, was a monarch who entertained friendly relations with the English, and, knowing that the British troops were effectual in keeping his subjects in check, made use of his advantage to strengthen his own power; and, reorganising his army on European principles, became as absolute a despot as any other Prince in India, his personal bravery and discretion enabling him to maintain his position against turbulence and treachery. At his death, in 1839, the Sikh army consisted of 110,000 men, the regular troops of which amounted to 70,000, drilled and accoutred after the European fashion, and divided into nearly 13,000 cavalry and about 60,000 artillery and infantry.

Previous to his death, Runjeet Singh, "the old lion of Lahore," ordered the whole of the superior classes to be assembled in his presence, in order that they might take the oath of allegiance to his heir-apparent, Kurruck Singh, an ignorant Prince of weak intellect, who was afterwards deposed in favour of his more energetic son, Noh Nehal Singh, a young man of such promise that he had already assisted in the murder of his father's favourite Minister in the very presence of the Maharajah. Noh Nehal Singh was dissolute and treacherous, and commenced his reign by secret overtures of bribes to the Courts of Cabul and Nepal to induce them to rise suddenly and destroy the British. Meanwhile, he was strongly suspected of administering slow poison to his father, who died a lingering death. If these suspicions were well founded, the son met with an awful retribution, for, returning from his father's suttee on an elephant, the animal pushed against a portion of the brickwork of the palace-gate, and brought the whole down upon the murderer

whose skull was fractured by a blow, from the effects of which he expired in a few hours. The mother of the Maharajah now claimed the throne on behalf of the unborn child of her son, but was opposed by Shere Singh, another and a twin son of the old Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and, although he retired for a time, he ultimately gained possession of Lahore, the citadel having been relinquished by the Queen, who was afterwards murdered in her palace by her slave girls, at the instigation, it is supposed, of Shere Singh himself.

As the new Maharajah was indebted to the soldiery for his throne, they soon became his masters; and after a period of tumult and intrigue, which threatened to destroy the power of the empire, Shere Singh was killed by some subordinate chief, and the whole of the late Maharajah's family was destroyed, even to an infant but newly born. The murderer was himself punished, however, by a violent death; and a new Maharajah was chosen in the person of Dhuleep Singh, a lad of about ten years of age, a reputed son of the old Maharajah Runjeet by Jondan Kour. The violence of the soldiery and the corruption and licentiousness of the Court under the Ranees Regent and her paramour, Lal Singh, the General of the Sikh army, led to the remonstrances of the British and the commencement of the Sikh War.

The young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh went in person, on Feb. 18, 1846, to the durban of the Governor-General, at Lulleana, to ratify the peace which had been agreed upon after the English had taken possession of Lahore. He subsequently became a resident in this country, where he adopted the Christian faith, and save that he still retains his Oriental costume, now leads the life of an enlightened English gentleman, and generally forms one of our most distinguished guests on all great public occasions.

The Maharajah also sought a home amongst her former enemies; and the foregoing sketch of the family and successors of the "old one-eyed lion of Lahore, Runjeet Singh," will serve, perhaps, to explain to our readers the singular dispute which has arisen upon her death, only a few days ago. The burial of the late Ranees occasioned the following letter to the *Times* from two of her former attendants, who have called in question the right of the Maharajah to deposit the remains of his mother in the ground, and claim that her body should be disposed of according to the rites of the Hindoo faith:—

Sir,—Her Highness the Maharanees, Jindkore, of Lahore, mother of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, died on the 1st current, at Abington House, Kensington, in the Hindoo faith, and we understand it is proposed to bury her.

The practice is contrary to the religion of the Sikhs; and, as his Highness the Maharajah denies our right to dispose of the body according to our customs, we are constrained, as a matter of conscience, to appeal to the country for protection, and beg you will kindly allow us a place in your spirited journal to enter a public protest against the intended desecration.

Agreeably to our rules, the body ought to be burnt and the ashes given to the Ganges. The thing is simple enough in itself; and, as it infringes no moral or physical law, we certainly cannot believe the wisdom and intelligence of the land would oppose our acting as our religion directs.

Besides, the belief of all religionists is that no funeral is hallowed unless a priest, or, in his absence, a layman of the religion of the deceased, officiates at his obsequies. Now, it is not competent to a Christian minister to afford the rights of burial to her Highness; and we, on our part, cannot render any assistance if the remains are to be buried. It is hard, then, her Highness should be deprived of the offices the meanest claim and receive throughout the civilised globe, and that we should be refused the consolation of discharging the last sad duty for our mistress that is the right of all, and that is not in the power of his Highness the Maharajah, or any other Christian, to pay.

Her Highness was particularly careful about everything relating to caste; indeed, so much so, that up to her demise she refused to eat when his Highness the Maharajah happened to be on the same carpet with herself, and, so that she might not be compromised, had a separate establishment of Indians, who attended to her table and everything connected with it.

In asking to dispose of her Highness's remains according to our religion, then, we feel we are fulfilling her Highness's wishes, and are satisfied, had she known her dissolution was at hand, she would have left definite instructions for the disposal of her body after the forms of the Sikh religion.

Reiterating our protest in the name of the friends and relations of her Highness the Maharanees of the Sikhs in general, both here and abroad, and in the interests of civil and religious liberty,

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

UTCHEL SINGH, Jageerdar,

KISHEN SINGH, Khutry.

16, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, Bayswater, Aug. 4.

To this the following reply was published by Lieutenant-Colonel

Oliphant:—Sir,—My attention has been directed to a letter in the *Times* of to-day, written by Utchel Singh and Kishen Singh, in which they would have it believed that it was the intention of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh that his mother, her Highness the Maharanees Jendana Kour, should receive the rites of Christian burial. His Highness never had any such intention.

Yesterday, at ten o'clock, the remains of the late Maharanees were removed from Abington House to be deposited temporarily in a vault at Kensal-green Cemetery, following the course which was adopted in the case of his Highness the late Rajah of Coorg.

The remains of the Maharanees were attended by his Highness, myself, several of his personal friends, and by all the retinue of her late Highness.

No Christian rite was attempted, his Highness Dhuleep Singh, when the coffin was placed in the mausoleum, merely addressing his people in their own language with affectionate earnestness on the uncertainty of human life.

Had the writers of the letter (two discharged servants) been present they would have seen that there was a scrupulous care on the part of the Maharajah to avoid offending the prejudices of his countrymen.

As his Highness left London last night for Scotland, and the letter may not, therefore, meet his eye, I lose no time in sending you this communication.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your faithful servant,

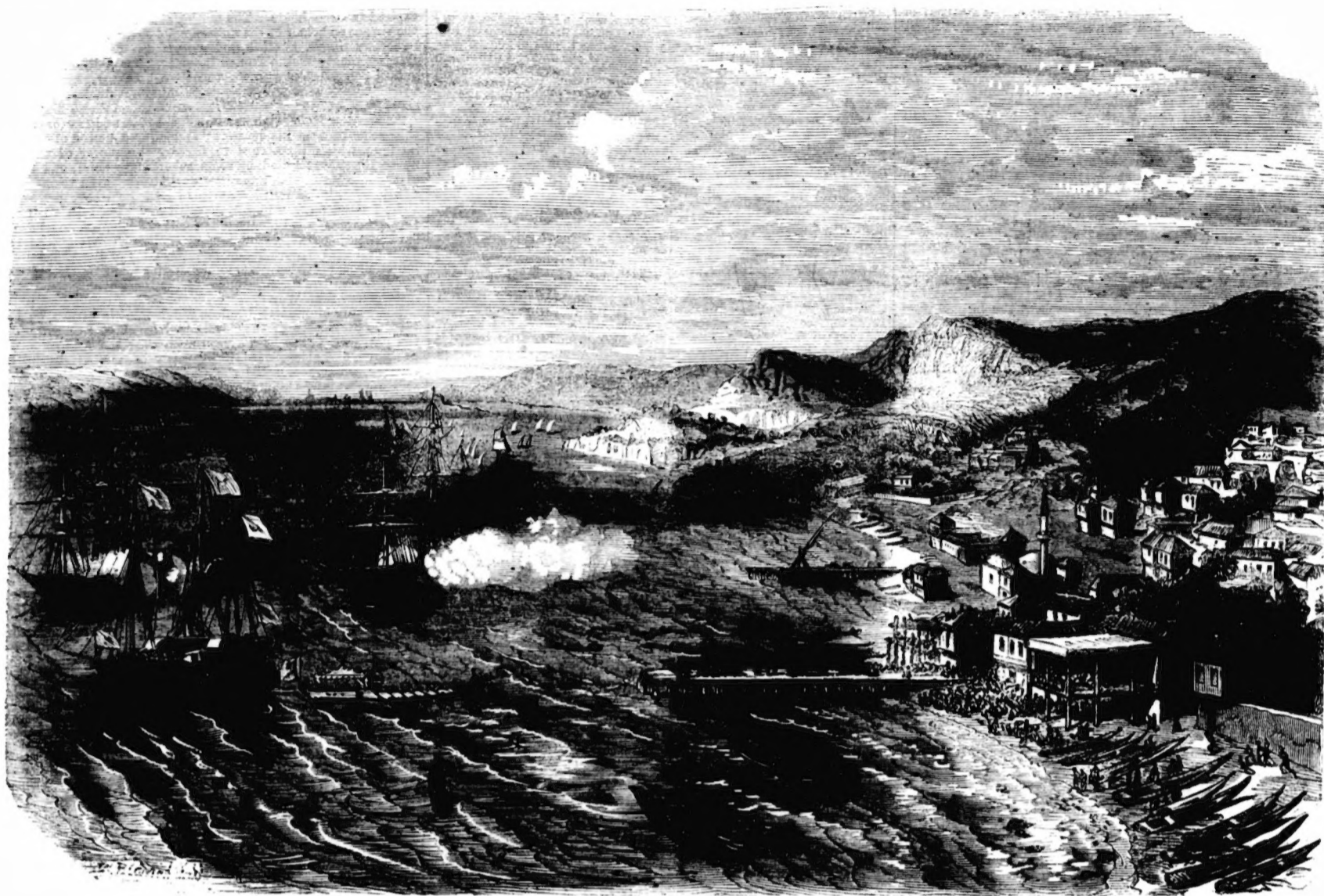
J. OLIPHANT, Lieutenant-Colonel.

At this point the matter rests at present, although it is by no means certain that we have heard the last of this singular claim, since the letter of Utchel and Kishen Singh is not wanting in internal evidence that other issues are intended to be raised under the appeal on behalf of the dead Ranees against her son, the Maharajah of the Punjab. It is for this reason that we have reprinted the letters and given a somewhat full account of the late Ranees' antecedents.

THE SULTAN'S NEW JOURNEY.

THE success which attended the visit of the Sultan to Egypt has perhaps had something to do with his later journeys in Asia Minor; but it may be at the same time suspected that he went on a visit to some of these places to avoid a difficulty which was at the time too pressing to allow him to remain at ease. The truth seems to be that, although he has regarded Fuad Pacha with the utmost favour, and must be aware that he is the only man to whom he can look with certainty to carry on the progressive policy which he himself inaugurated, yet that there is a retrogressive party which is sufficiently powerful to thwart the Minister, and even to influence the Sultan against those reforms which Fuad is so anxious to complete. With almost the whole administration in his hands—that is to say, the war department, the revision of finance, and the grand vizierate—the Minister has been for some time growing too powerful; and Halil Pacha, who has been appointed his deputy in the office of Seraskier, is a man of too high a position, both as regards rank and intelligence, to occupy a subordinate position, still less to submit to a direct snub when he chose to make a suggestion. He is not by himself strong enough, however, to oppose the Minister, and has therefore joined the Opposition party, composed of the Chamberlain and those who represent the Seraglio influence and the factions already conspiring against Fuad Pacha. Between the contending parties (for the Military Council declare their resignation rather than act with Halil) the Sultan has been driven almost frantic, it being his peculiarity that he loses his temper and becomes so violent in his ebullitions of wrath that doubts have been expressed as to his entire sanity.

However, upon the refusal of Fuad to accept the resignations of the members of the Military Council, and his offering his own, as Minister of War, the Sultan escaped a quarrel by refusing to dismiss Fuad or to accept his resignation; after which he hurried on board his yacht, and commenced a journey, during which his Ministers might, perhaps, come to some better understanding. This, it is said, was the origin of his visit to Asia Minor, where, amongst



VOYAGE OF THE SULTAN IN ASIA MINOR.—THE ARRIVAL AT ISMID.

other interesting localities, he landed at Ismid, the ancient Nicomedia, now principally occupied as a maritime arsenal and cannon-foundry. There was very little preparation for his Majesty's reception, although, of course, the population of the town turned out amongst the boats drawn up on the beach, and a few servants were in

attendance on the bare landing-stage. A vessel of war, too, which was lying off the place fired a salute. It would be a very severe blow for the country if Fuad Pacha were to go so far as to be dismissed from office, since a reactionary policy would, doubtless, be the result; as it is, the Sultan seems to desire his services while he

can possibly retain them. His Majesty himself seems to be ready to sacrifice almost anything to increase his military resources, and, notwithstanding the exhausted condition of the Treasury, is said to have given orders to increase to twenty the number of ironclads now building for him in England.



THE MAHARANEE JENDAN KOUR, MOTHER OF THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

THE LATE MR. GILBART.

We noticed last week the death of Mr. J. W. Gilbert, late the manager of the London and Westminster Bank, and one of the highest authorities on all matters connected with banking and fiscal regulations.

Previous to Mr. Gilbert's exertions in establishing the present system of joint-stock banks, the middle classes of this country seldom kept any banking account at all. From 1694, when the Bank of England was founded by a public loan of £1,200,000, for which the subscribers were to receive 8 per cent interest, to the year 1826, there were no real joint-stock banks; but in the latter year several of these were commenced on the principle of having more than six partners each, and with branches in various parts of the country. In ten years the number of these had increased from 104 to 500; and before this time (1836) the London and Westminster Bank had been projected, and commenced business in 1834. The late Mr. Gilbert was then engaged in a very responsible position in the Provincial Bank of Ireland; but the directors of the new establishment were anxious to obtain the assistance of a gentleman whose knowledge and experience would give confidence and stability to their undertaking. An offer was made and shortly afterwards accepted, upon which Mr. Gilbert entered at once upon his new duties with a practical ability which soon produced its results. The success of the joint-stock banks raised the alarm of the private establishments, which had hitherto suffered little or no opposition, and both they and the Bank of England looked with extreme disfavour upon their growing rivals.

Legal proceedings were commenced, and Parliament appealed to, in order to check the progress of the new companies; but Mr. Gilbert had already remodelled the system of joint-stock banking, and had introduced a system of management which entirely removed the objections.

In his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons on Bank Issues in 1840, he rendered great service to joint-stock banks in general, by showing that the country and the Bank circulation were entirely distinct from each other, and that any attempt to control the one by reference to the other would be unreasonable, and at the same time injurious.

In 1844, a committee of the joint-stock banks was formed, to devise some means of giving expression to their sense of obligation to Mr. Gilbert for his services in their cause, and on the 4th of March, 1846, they presented him with a handsome service of plate, accompanied by an address containing their acknowledgments of the benefit he had conferred on banking establishments by his energy and ability.

We have already noticed the various positions filled by the late Mr. Gilbert, and the works in which he stated his views on banking and the currency. He was a striking example of the advantage of



THE LATE J. W. GILBART, ESQ., F.R.S.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

following thoroughly that particular pursuit which lies immediately before us, and his loss will be felt by the whole banking community, to whom his advice and assistance were almost invaluable.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

A RAY OF LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS.

It is a pleasing peculiarity of the present age that great and intelligent care is taken for the relief of various kinds of human sufferings. The hospitals, dispensaries, &c., for the treatment of nearly all the ills which flesh is heir to, in both town and country,

are matters in which we may justly feel pride. Where there is so much merit, it is, perhaps, invidious to make comparisons; but amongst the most important of those establishments are the schools for the education, and the Association for Promoting the General Welfare, of the Blind. It is to the latter of these, however, that we would now more particularly direct attention.

The number of blind persons in the United Kingdom amounts to about 30,000, 2600 of whom are in the metropolis; 3000 are below the age of twenty-one years; about five per cent only are possessed of the means of living comfortably; a few of the 30,000 live without labour; but the greater number, by many thousands, depend mainly upon charity for their daily bread.

There are twenty-three institutions for the blind in this country, one of which was commenced at Liverpool about the end of the last century; but these establishments are chiefly for children and young persons under twenty-one years of age. When their education is completed in these institutions they are sent abroad into the world to seek their own livelihood, a task of much difficulty for those who are deprived of sight. In order to provide for the regular employment of blind men and women, a society was formed, in 1851, chiefly through the exertions of Miss Gilbert, a daughter of the Bishop of Chichester, who was herself afflicted with blindness. Year after year this association has continued to increase in usefulness; and we believe that if its requirements and the manner of its working were better known, means on a scale corresponding with its requirements would be forthcoming.

To all persons the proper employment of time is a source of happiness, and this is especially the case with the blind. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the association gives assistance, chiefly by providing work, to 170 men and women who are deprived of sight; to which number we may add 230 who are employed by six affiliated institutions in Devonshire, Lancashire, Surrey, Yorkshire, and Leicestershire. Of the 170 blind persons employed 61 are supplied with work at their own homes, and earn sums varying from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a week; 26 are instructed and employed at the institution; 25 are engaged in selling goods for the society. Of the remaining 58 four, who are unable to earn anything for their own maintenance, receive small pensions; a few receive occasional employment; and the rest are benefited by the lending library of embossed books, by the educational classes, and by having guides provided for them.

The depot for the sale of manufactures is the connecting link between the poor blind people and the public, and upon the amount of custom which is brought to this medium depends the extent of employment which can be given by the society. For the most part, the blind workers have no sufficient amount of capital to enable



THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND, 127, BUSTON-ROAD.

them to procure the materials for their work and to find a proper market for the products of their labour; and to meet these difficulties the association supplies materials and finds customers for the articles when complete. But for this aid, in nine cases out of ten, the general instruction which has been given to the blind would be useless. Notwithstanding the care which is taken, and, under the circumstances, the wonderful skill which is shown by the blind workpeople, they are not able to compete, as regards the cost of production, with those who are free from their peculiar affliction. The association, therefore, depends to a considerable extent for its existence upon donations and annual subscriptions; but in ten months of 1862 there was £2040 11s. 4d. received on account of the sale of goods which had been made by the blind. During the same time there was paid to blind workmen at their own homes £855 13s. 8d.; to those employed at the institution and in official capacities, £1238 16s. 7d.; on material and goods brought for sale, £1292 2s. 5d.

Several blind officials are employed by the society, including Mr. Wm. Hanks Lévy, the director, a gentleman of great ingenuity and earnestness of purpose, who is devoted to his duties, and to whom the present useful position of the society is in a great measure to be attributed. There is also a teacher of music, a carpenter, an ornamental beadworker, a leather-worker, a basket-maker, a teacher of reading, writing, and general education; a collector and town traveller; and porters, who wend their way through the thronged streets of London, calling for orders and carrying forth on their shoulders heavy packages, to deliver them to their destinations, and trusting to their humane fellow-creatures to guard them from danger in crossing the great thoroughfares. There are also housemaids, some of whom when they came to the institution knew nothing of the work, but who are now enabled to do much useful labour.

In the Dépôt, 125 and 127, Euston-road, near St. Pancras Church, a great variety of articles made by the blind are offered for sale. These consist of brushes of every description, brooms, mats, baskets, hassocks, nets, and knitted and fancy goods.

In the course of our experience in the metropolis we have met with many striking scenes, but do not remember being more strongly impressed than by the blind men and women engaged at the various branches of their work. The ringing of a bell summons the inmates of the institution to morning prayers. The room in which this duty is performed is snugly furnished. There is a good pianoforte in the place, and part of the wall is covered with glass cases, which contain natural curiosities. There are the eggs of birds; the stuffed skins of serpents, beasts, and fishes; dried plants, &c. Conspicuous amongst these are a swan and some varieties of the owl tribe. These are used in the lectures which Mr. Lévy gives from time to time to the pupils and workpeople, and in which the greatest interest is taken.

Solemnly, and so quietly that you can scarcely hear them, the blind people enter the room; some without hesitation seat themselves upon their chairs; others feel their way doubtfully, and are assisted by others. Next, in the midst of impressive silence, the director takes his place at the table, opens the embossed books of the Scriptures and part of the Church Service, and conducts the worship. After the services the blind men and women leave for their labours in the same slow, noiseless manner in which they entered.

Amongst the audience there was one man only who was furnished with the embossed books, and for this there was sufficient reason. The other blind people could hear the service read, but this person was doubly afflicted, being both totally blind and deaf, notwithstanding which he has been taught to read, and also to write in a legible manner. To impart instruction to a person thus circumstanced seems to be almost an impossibility; for, not being able to see, he could not understand any tangible signs, and the deafness would prevent him from receiving aid from the sense of hearing. By the exertion of long patience and much ingenuity, Mr. Lévy has enabled this man to communicate in an intelligible manner with others. For this purpose complicated touch signals by means of the fingers must have been invented and understood before any progress could be made in reading, or even before one letter could be distinguished from another.

When the congregation had been dismissed we had an opportunity of examining the library of books which is here collected for the use of the blind. There are various embossed copies of the Holy Scriptures, which can be bought at a cost of from 5s. 6d. to 8s. each; there are also editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe;" both of these are much sought after. There is a modified English alphabet by Mr. Lévy, which can be purchased for 2d.; a book on the management and education of the blind, by Knib, translated by the Rev. W. Taylor, &c.

A large thick volume, printed with embossed letters, contains "Milton's Paradise Lost." This is an American production, and is a present from Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S. The letters in this book are much smaller than those prepared in England, and it is complained that, in consequence of the fingers becoming hardened by the different kinds of work, they are not sufficiently sensitive to enable the blind to decipher such small figures.

There is also an embossed edition of the first six books of "Euclid's Elements," the figures, letters of reference, &c., being clearly and firmly printed in relief. The "Instruction Book for the Pianoforte," according to Hamilton, in embossed letters, on the ordinary system of musical notation as used by the sighted, has been prepared by Mr. Lévy; embossed writing copies for the blind, by the same gentleman; and other educational works.

The apparatus for the use of the blind have much interest. Amongst these useful objects is a card, with lowered parallel surfaces, for enabling the blind to write with a pencil; another apparatus enables those who are deprived of sight to write so that their letters may be read either by the blind or the sighted; this consists of holders, in which are fixed sharp points, arranged in such a way as to mark the letters of the alphabet, &c., by perforation, so that when each is pressed through paper the forms may be seen by the sighted or felt by the touch of the blind. The embossed yard measure is useful for enabling the workpeople to take necessary dimensions. The mariner's compass is an ingenious contrivance; so is the arithmetical apparatus, which is so managed, that by means of holes and the pins commonly in use, various rules of arithmetic can be wrought, and money accounts calculated and kept. The chief of these aids is the invention of Mr. Lévy, who, together with Mr. W. Wood, has devised means of amusement for the blind, one of which is a chessboard and another a chessboard with draughts. Of course it would be useless, as a matter of distinction, to vary the colour of the squares, and therefore they are alternately raised and lowered, and the chessmen are marked in a peculiar way on the top, so that they can readily be recognised by the touch. In the same way the draughts are marked, so that one set can be easily known from the other. Embossed pictorial illustrations have been devised for the amusement and instruction of the blind, but these do not seem to be much valued; embossed maps are, however, more prized.

At present, the lending library consists of more than 200 volumes. These books are lent without fee to the destitute at their own homes, and to those who can afford it a small charge is made; and it is very much to be regretted that the funds will not admit of a much larger increase in the number of those books, for they are sought after with much avidity.

Efforts are being made to open a dépôt for the sale of goods at the west end of London, where it is thought that the association will be more directly brought before the notice of the higher classes, and that good would be effected in consequence. The founders of the association is very anxious on this point, and assistance for carrying out this purpose is desired.

Before leaving the Euston-road Dépôt we were shown the various apartments in which the blind are at work. In the passages one of the blind housemaids was washing the floors. In one room were several women. One was finishing, by means of ornamented embossed leather, the carpet-brooms which had been made below. She knew the devices to be the tendrils and leaves of a plant; "for you see," she said, "I remember what these were like before I was blind." Close by, a girl was cutting with a large pair of shears the hairs of the front of a clothes brush to a small, flat surface. This was done with marvellous precision. Another young

woman was making ornamental baskets and watchcases, and other ornaments, of different coloured glass beads; and such was the skill with which this was done that the geometrical ornamentation produced by the variously-coloured beads was without fault. Another woman was decorating in a tasteful way some of the finer kinds of baskets for ladies' worktables, &c., with leaves, flowers, &c., of embossed leather; and it may be remarked that not only the more finished, but the rougher kinds of basketwork made here, are of excellent workmanship. In the men's department various handicrafts were being pursued, such as basket-making, brush-making, mat-making, shoemaking, &c.; and in all perfect content and cheerfulness prevailed.

We found that many of the blind who are assisted by the association have been deprived of sight after they have arrived at the age of manhood and womanhood; but when we heard, notwithstanding, their expressions of present content, and saw the busy fingers and, for the most part, happy-looking faces, we could not but hope for the continued and increased prosperity of the association.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

AN OMNIBUS TRAGEDY.

It happened that one day last week two rival omnibuses were striving each to obtain and to prevent the other from obtaining passengers. To secure this result the usual expedients were employed. The competitors raced, to the common danger of their own passengers and of pedestrians. The hindmost kept close to his predecessor's door, to prevent the admission of a customer. When one pulled up for this purpose, the other dashed in between the foremost vehicle and the pavement. The scene of this contest was the most dangerous thoroughfare in London, the declivity of Holborn-hill. The result was that the conductor of the foremost bus, leaping from his perch to secure a fare, was instantly crushed beneath the wheels of the opposition vehicle, while his wife and child, who beheld the occurrence from the windows of the vehicle behind which he had been standing but a moment before, saw, in another second of time, a bleeding, mutilated, dead body in the place of the husband, father, and breadwinner.

We cannot spare space for sentimentalism upon such a subject as this, of which indeed the tragedy, homely as it is, would reduce sentimentalism to impotence. The end of the poor omnibus cad might have been that of the passenger whom he was anxious to secure, or that of any chance pedestrian crossing the street.

The case has already been brought before two tribunals. In the one case an Alderman, after hearing the sworn evidence as to the reckless driving of the omnibus in pursuit, at once avowed his belief in the unsworn statement of the driver before him upon a charge of manslaughter, by which the driver, of course, maintained that he was in no way culpable. In the other investigation, before a Coroner, the jury were discharged because unable to agree upon the question of a verdict of manslaughter.

The discharge of a Coroner's jury upon such a question as this appears, certainly, most improper, if not, as we believe, unprecedented. They are impanelled to inquire into the cause of death, not to argue or decide upon the question of homicidal guilt of any one person or another. All they have to do is to give their opinion as to whether the deceased died by natural or other causes. A Coroner's jury's verdict, even of "Wilful murder," goes for nothing if the crime cannot be afterwards proved against the supposed assassin when allowed legitimate means for his defence. All the public required from this Coroner's jury was the answer to the plain question of "How did the deceased die?" If he died through being run over by a certain omnibus, then the jury ought to say so, if satisfied upon the subject. They have nothing to do, primarily, with criminal charges, and have not only the right, but the imposed duty, of setting them out of the question if they have any doubt whatever as to the incidence of crime.

The two legal sources of inquiry dependent, on the one hand, on the Coroner and his jury, on the other, upon a civic Alderman, thus appear to have failed. But the public has a right, nevertheless, to contemplate the social apart from the criminal aspect of the matter. It is notorious that the omnibuses of London are the most ill-contrived, ill-regulated conveyances in Great Britain. Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and even Dublin, put us to shame in this matter. The so-called nursing system has been the only innovation produced by a huge monopoly, which, upon the faith of promised improvement, has been permitted to establish its business in our most frequented thoroughfares. No sooner does private speculation appear in opposition than it is, to use an expressive phrase, "run off the road," without the slightest attempt on the part of the authorities to interfere on behalf of fair play and the public convenience. The inside of a London omnibus is the favoured haunt of the pickpocket. The conductors are even known to watch them at their work and to remain silent, under the penalty of being forced to hang for days about the Central Criminal Court, to the loss of wages, if not of situation, through absence from duty. The streets are either obstructed by unwieldy vehicles, stopping for reasons incomprehensible to the passengers, or else rendered dangerous by their racing in competition. Meanwhile, the carriages are, in their utter recklessness of public comfort, a disgrace to the age. The American comic poet's description of the breaking down of a London "bus," of which every constituent was

alike rotten, and every part, at the first strain, subsided simultaneously into powder, no one portion before another, was only allowably overcharged for humorous purposes. They possess, certainly, strength enough to kill people occasionally. Last week a drayman was slaughtered, this week a conductor has been killed. Within a few days a poor fiddler was crushed to death by an omnibus broken down on an excursion. Their construction and the absence of regulations concerning them are alike shameful, and nothing but the immediate necessity for cheap locomotion at any expense of comfort could induce the London public to tolerate them, much less to render them profitable. And, in a matter of public necessity, when its supply is conducted in a way pregnant with inconvenience, misery, and danger, surely, as the common phrase has it, "the Legislature ought to interfere."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by the Royal children and attended by Earl Granville, arrived safely at Rosenau on the 15th.

PRINCE ROMAN CZARTORYSKI has been arrested by the Prussian authorities at his estate of Ruchberg, and has been conducted to Berlin.

THE COUNT OF FLANDERS has arrived at Abergeldie on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS have been opened at Turin to offer a testimonial to Sir James Hudson as a token of Italian gratitude.

NAPOLEON III., it is rumoured in Paris, will shortly have an interview with Francis Joseph of Austria.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE LATE SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS has been sworn under £20,000.

SIR J. TRELAUNY has publicly avowed that he has abandoned the leadership of the anti-church-rate crusade.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO has left France for Vera Cruz. "He bears with him," says *La France*, "the conditions on which the Archduke Maximilian will accept the Mexican crown."

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, on occasion of his fête, has granted pardons to 1396 convicts of different categories, who had been recommended by the directors of prisons, on the ground of their submissive conduct and repentance.

MR. FARRER, M.P., has lately discovered, in the course of some researches at Westray, Orkney, what appears to be the remains of a mailed Norse warrior and his horse.

GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND on the Saskatchewan River, in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Canadian papers also speak of gold discoveries which have been made in the vicinity of Quebec. They are said to be of a very extensive character.

DURING THE STAY OF THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE FORTH 100,000 persons are estimated to have visited Edinburgh in order to see the vessels.

IN THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST OF MARCH LAST the duty on racehorses amounted to £8422, being a decrease of £535 on the previous year.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH has sent 1000 guineas to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, being the proceeds of fees from visitors to Blenheim Palace and gardens.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER FLORIDA is reported to have been off Kinsale on Monday. She put three passengers on board a pilot-boat.

MR. MARSHALL WOOD, the sculptor, has received a commission from Mr. John Crossley to execute two busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales in marble, to commemorate the Royal visit to Halifax.

THE BRITISH SHIP CARIBBOO, Cameron, master, has been totally destroyed by fire on her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay. The crew were rescued.

THE AMERICAN SHIP NASH, bound from New York for Marseilles, has been destroyed off Gibraltar by a Confederate cruiser.

LAMENTABLE CONFLAGRATIONS have taken place in the city of Kiew, the loss incurred being estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

THE SILK HARVEST has just terminated throughout the whole extent of the province of Broussa, and the yield is the most abundant ever known there, being at least double that of last year.

EARL RUSSELL has sent to Lloyd's a notification which he has received from Washington, to the effect that vessels trading to New Orleans and up the Mississippi will be conveyed between New Orleans and Vicksburg by Federal gun-boats.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA has presented a petition to the Queen of Spain praying for the removal to Spain of the mortal remains of the poet Melendez Valdez, born in Extremadura in 1754, and who died in voluntary exile at Montpellier in 1817, having left Spain after the death of King Joseph.

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE to burn down the church of St. Peter, in the market town of Godalming, on Sunday night last. The attempt fortunately did not succeed, but it was found next morning that a quantity of partially-burnt paperhanging was lying about in the aisles, and that several of the doors of the pews were much scorched.

THE GALWAY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAM-SHIPS is again at work. On Tuesday afternoon the Hibernia sailed for St. John's (Newfoundland) and Boston, with mails and passengers. The event was celebrated by a grand banquet at Galway.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has decided that in future he will bestow the public offices upon the widows of those who have fallen in battle, or upon the brave men who have been wounded in the service.

THE SWIMMING-MATCH for the championship and £200 took place on Monday between Hammersmith and Putney Bridge, and resulted in a victory to Beckwith, who won easily in thirty-one minutes and a half.

THE LAST REPORTS from the manufacturing districts show a slight diminution of the distress, and so far relieve the fears entertained of a speedy return to the state of things at the worst period of the suffering.

A MEMORIAL TO HER MAJESTY is in circulation for signature against transportation to the Australian colonies, which the memorialists declare to be the only ground of disagreement likely to disturb the friendship existing between the mother country and the colonies.

MRS. LIDDLE, residing at Grahamston, Falkirk, and in good health, has lived to see a progeny of 167—namely, ten of her own children, 54 grandchildren, 96 great-grandchildren, and seven great-great-grandchildren.

MESSRS. PALMER BROTHERS, shipbuilders on the Tyne, the other day launched from their yard's four large iron steamers at the same instant, the aggregate tonnage of which was 4300 tons. Messrs. Palmer have still 16,000 tons of iron shipping on the stocks.

AN IRISHMAN, at Philadelphia, was watching the conscription wheel, when, on a sudden, losing all control of himself, he burst out, "Where it round! where it round! rouse it, will ye!" "What's the matter with you?" said the Provost Marshal. "Oh! be jabers, turn it round a dozen times, for that man you drew last is my next-door neighbour, and that comes too near home intirely."

THE FORESTERS had a grand day at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. From all parts of the country they came in strength, and the resources of the Palace were pretty well tested by thousands of the admirers of Robin Hood and his "merrie men." The amusements were plentiful, and the enjoyment appeared to be complete.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW YORK CITY RAILROADS have determined not to allow coloured persons to ride in their cars in future. One of the companies, at the head of which is Colonel May, formerly of the United States' army, had not previously made any distinction in regard to the complexion of its passengers, but has now adopted the general rule.

NEXT YEAR BEING SHAKESPEARE'S YEAR, the Archaeological Institute have chosen Warwick as the seat of their next congress. The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne has undertaken to get up the story of Kenilworth Castle, and Professor Willis that of Coventry Cathedral. Stratford will, of course, be one of the main excursions; and the recent repairs of the parish church, the burial-place of Shakespeare, will come under the notice of a very critical and learned audience.

CAPTAIN COLES writes that the turrets in the Royal Sovereign can not only make a complete revolution in four minutes and a half, but he finds one revolution can be made with ease by eight men in two minutes, or the guns brought from one broadside to the other in one minute. This rapid and easy movement of these turrets he considers a great and important success.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES in the Dutch colonies took place on the 1st of July. Difficulties have arisen in Surinam since the emancipation, and matters there seem to look gloomy; many of the people refuse to work, and have committed various excesses. The proprietors of many estates have abandoned them, and thrown their labourers upon the Government, which, by the emancipation regulations, must provide them with work.

MARSHAL VAILLANT, Minister of the Emperor's Household and of the Beaux-Arts, has just published a notice announcing that an exhibition of the works of living artists for 1864 will open on the 1st of May and close on the 15th of June. It will be open to both French and foreign artists. All works intended for exhibition must be sent in between the 10th and the 20th of March, after which none will be received.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE death of Lord Clyde has recalled to my memory an anecdote which I do not think that I have given in this column. Soon after his Lordship's return from India he appeared at the door of the House of Commons, and was about to enter. The official in charge, not knowing his Lordship, of course stopped him. "May I not go in?" said his Lordship. "No," was the reply. "What do you want, Sir?" "I want to see Mr. —, one of the members." "Well," said the doorkeeper, "if you will be so kind as to stand by the side of the chair, out of the doorway, I will get Mr. — out." And promptly his Lordship placed himself where he was told to stand, and began chatting with the doorkeeper. In a few minutes Mr. — came out. "Ah, Lord Clyde!" said the member, "Why do you stand here? His Lordship has a right to enter, you know," turning to the doorkeeper. "Of course he has," was the reply; "but I did not know Lord Clyde." "I don't know how you should, my friend," said his Lordship, "seeing that I have never been here before. I should have told you my name; but it's no matter. You did your duty and I did mine. You told me to stand here, and, as the first duty a soldier has to learn is to obey, I took my place;" and then, laughing, he added, "I suspect, from what I have seen, that you don't find all your visitors here so obedient." The last time I saw Lord Clyde, he was walking arm-in-arm with Thomas Carlyle in Pall-mall. In the course of their walk they met the Duke of Hamilton, whom Lord Clyde introduced to the philosopher. This was at the end of last year; and now both Clyde and the Duke are dead.

Travelling some few days ago with an Oxonian, I was surprised to learn from him that the nobility of England are not sending their sons either to our public schools or to our Universities as they used to do. Some are sent abroad; but most are intrusted to private tutors. I asked my informant whether he could divine the cause of this change. He said he could not. But, dining the other day with my friend Blogg, I got a little light upon the matter. "It is all pride, Sir," said that sagacious observer; "you see, in my time, all the lads at our public schools and Universities were gentlemen—poor gentlemen, it might be, but still gentlemen, Sir—except, perhaps, two or three great brewers' or merchant princes' sons, whose origin would hardly bear discussing. But now, half the fellows, I am told, are sons of manufacturers and traders, and the nobility don't like their sons to rub shoulders with the like of them. They are sorry, though, in my opinion—quite sorry. Forty years ago this sort of thing might do; but that day is gone by, never to return." "But," said I, wishing to elicit his opinion, "will it not be a bad thing for the public schools to lose the patronage of the nobility?" "Not at all. The only losers will be the youths themselves. They will lose an education there they can get nowhere else; and, besides this, it would do them good, Sir, to mingle with fellows of somewhat lower pretensions to rank and position. It would take the conceit out of them and bring them down to their proper bearings. Besides, they must come to it at last, unless they mean to shut themselves out of society altogether and live like useless monks; for it is not only our colleges and schools that are invaded by the mercantile classes; they swarm everywhere—in the Army and Navy, the clubs, and House of Commons; and in a few years they will get into the Upper House. In fact, they have got in already; for is not Lord A. a partner in a brewery? and Lord B. a banker? and was not Lord C.'s father a silk manufacturer? My opinion is that this is a bad move of the old nobility, and the sooner they shift their helm the better it will be for them. And so just shove the bottle on, will you, and I will give you a toast. It shall be Nelson's motto—'Let merit bear the palm.'" "Why, Blogg," said I, after we had drunk the toast, "I thought you were a Conservative. That's a Radical toast." "No, Sir; it's not a Radical toast, it's a true Conservatism. You Radicals want to abolish distinctions. We moderate Conservatives—moderate Conservatives, Sir—want to open them for all who deserve them. However, I am sorry that the old nobility are behaving so foolishly, for I respect the old nobility. My own family is one of its branches." Here I turned the current of conversation into another channel, for I knew by experience that if once my friend got fairly into the genealogy of his family there would be no getting a word in edgeways.

"Who's to be the new Judge, in place of Baron Wilde, promoted to the Divorce Court?" said I. "Well," he replied, "the natural arrangement would be for Sir William Atherton to take the post, Sir Roundell Palmer to succeed Sir William as Attorney-General, and Mr. Collier to be Solicitor-General; and, as Sir William Atherton's health gave way last Session, I should have thought that he would be glad to retire. I hear, however, that he is in no hurry, which surprises me; for if anything should happen to the Government, Atherton's career would, I fancy, be closed. The Whigs owed him a debt for his constant support in Parliament, but they have paid him handsomely, and would most likely drop him entirely, if once they got free of him." "He has turned out a failure, has he not?" "Quite so. It is true, Sir Roundell Palmer would have taken the shine out of any man; but Sir William is really neither more nor less than a bore in Parliament. He is much such another speaker as Malins." "I suppose, if Sir Roundell Palmer becomes Attorney-General, Collier is sure to be Solicitor?" "He ought to be, and confidently expects it; but Denman is close at his heels, and, I imagine, has some political influence. He is, you remember, Palmerston's colleague at Tiverton. Collier will be doosed cross if he should be shunted again?" "He is rather irritable, is he not?" "More than rather, I should say."

There is a vast deal of sound and valuable matter in Parliamentary reports, but I have seldom stumbled upon a more interesting Parliamentary document than Mr. Tidd Pratt's report upon co-operative societies. I have long had my eye upon these institutions, and watched them with deep interest. My opinion, indeed, is that in these co-operative societies we have the germ of a very wonderful social and commercial revolution. But, not to moralise upon them, let me give you readers a few facts. There are now in existence in England and Wales 332 of these societies, and they are nearly all in a flourishing condition. The total amount paid in 1862 for goods and clothing was £2,067,807. The amount received for goods was £2,331,650. The total expense, including everything was £135,588, and the net profit considerably over £100,000. At Rochdale there is a co-operative cotton mill; and when the dearth of cotton set in I trembled for the co-operative cotton manufacturers; but the report tells us that the mill continues to work full time, and the society is now fitting a second with machinery. Now, let your readers think of this subject. Co-operative societies are no longer doubtful speculations, but successes. Who can tell, then, whereunto this thing will grow? I sometimes dream that here lies a principle which, steadily worked out, may wonderfully mitigate, if not entirely cure, some of our most distressing social anomalies. For example, why should not distressed needlewomen co-operate, and, instead of toiling and sacrificing life to make a few rich, share the profits of their labour, and thus all be comfortable and independent?

Mr. Billert Perry, a son of the Perry of steel-pen celebrity, has made a discovery. He terms it "Magneopathy, the Philosophy of Health." Not very intelligible, is it? But, if the title is obscure, its explanation is simply astounding. The cause of all disease, Mr. Perry assures us, is "the morbid fluid," whatever that may be, and the cure of all disease lies in the application of a magnet, in conjunction with a galvanic battery. So, whatever may be your ailment, you are to drink acidulated drinks, put a magnetic cap upon your head and a galvanic battery under your feet. By these means "the principle of life" will be sent coursing through your veins, and the "morbid" demon be effectually exorcised. The "Magnetic Equilibrium" is the name given to this "invention," and, if Mr. Perry is to be credited, it not only restores health, but reduces "an undue redundancy of outline," and also, strange to say, gives to a "too angular" figure "the contour essential to beauty." Of a verity, this is one of the queerest Daniels who have ever come to judgment; yet, in these days of polyopathy, it may be that even he will find a select circle of believers.

What has been aptly termed "muscular martyrdom" continues

to be freely discussed in all circles wherein training and boat-racing are familiar topics. Since I mentioned the mortality said to have taken place in the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews of a particular year, an amateur oarsman of no mean celebrity has published his views on the subject. Without troubling you with technicalities, I may say that they fully coincide with those I expressed a few weeks back. It is not only unnecessary to overtrain, but the boating man who does so frequently defeats the very object he has in view. This is authoritatively laid down, mind you, by no puny student, but by a well known aquatic champion; and as his views have been endorsed by the leading medical journal, I confidently hope to hear of that trying combination of exercise and abstinence, called training, being considerably modified, even by the most ambitious of crews.

We have so often laughed at the Order of Foresters on their gala days, when they appear in all the questionable splendours of buff boots and Lincoln green—the costume of Robin Hood has appeared so singularly inappropriate to our dingy thoroughfares—that some of us may have lost sight of the solid virtues of prudence and economy which certainly adorn that inconspicuous body. They have long been notable for the regularity with which their funds are administered. Lack of work, ill health, death, and other contingencies of life, all are provided for by their society. But it now meditates a bolder flight, and, if successful, its leaders will have the satisfaction of inaugurating one of the most beneficial movements ever attempted by working men. An asylum is to be formed, to which every member of the order who attains the age of sixty is to have entrance as a right. If a member be married, his wife is to reside there with him; and if he becomes thoroughly incapacitated for work by ill health, heshall, at any age, be admitted as if he were sixty. There is to be no election, with its attendant evils of vote-canvassing; no acceptance of a charitable dole, but each Forester paying an extra subscription of two shillings a year, will purchase a deferred annuity of six shillings a week and a home for his old age. Already some fifteen thousand names have been sent in as accepting this proposal; and my only doubt is, can the promised advantages be given for the money? Many lives will fall in before sixty—many subscribers who attain that age will not need an asylum; but, still, will the directors be able to afford light, fire, rent, and six shillings a week to even the limited number of members who will claim them? The advisers of the Order say they will; and, as its collective wealth is considerable, I suppose, at the worst, the general monies would be trenched on if any deficiency arose in the special fund. It is an actuary's question purely; but the horns, and ribbons, and properties figuring at the Crystal Palace, last Tuesday, assumed to me a weightier significance than they have ever done before. Granted, that they were, as usual, a little tawdry and somewhat theatrical, still they symbolised to the thousands wearing them the homely, practical virtues of self-denial, forethought, and thrift; and I don't know that even the sombre garments and white cravat of Brother Dolorous express much more.

An ex-Surveyor of Taxes, who, after serving his country for the precise time the patriarch of old served for Leah, has now retired, and is giving the public the benefit of his experience. We all have a strong opinion that the income tax confers its favours unequally, but this gentleman from behind the scenes makes revelations which I confess stagger me. Schedule D, as limed by him, appears to be a gigantic imposition—a gnat-straining, camel-swallowing humbug, whom to know is to hate, and to know intimately is to despise. A clerk, seeing a return of £900 per annum, and the figure 9 being near the division line of the pounds' column, copies that line as a unit and converts the amount into £1900. This is paid in silence; whereupon the surveyor tries the effect of adding one thousand more, which is likewise paid without a murmur. And this is no solitary example, but a type of the cases scattered throughout the tractate. The conduct of a conscientious Quaker who makes £1500 per annum, and returns £500, deducting a thousand for living and household expenses, and who maintains this to be a just and equitable "arrangement," is an instance of the morality induced by the tax. I should perhaps state that it has been suggested that the entire system of parochial assessment should be abrogated, and Government servants be substituted for parish officers. Whether this would meet the difficulty, and make the obnoxious tax, if not more popular, at all events more just, is a question for Mr. Hubbard to discuss with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Can the principle of vaccination be said to be on its trial? Surely not. Yet the most recent returns of the Registrar General show so many deaths from smallpox among the recently vaccinated as to have occasioned doubts in some minds as to its efficacy. Medical reformers are, however, pressing for Government intervention, not to supersede this preventive, but to ensure its being properly administered. The wide spread of the epidemic proved bad and imperfect vaccination among the seemingly protected, and an undue proportion of fatal cases is the data upon which they ground their appeal to the country; and, though far from an alarmist, I am not sorry to learn that this subject is meeting with the consideration it deserves.

Before me lies the nineteenth annual report of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, and from it I find that the great problem yet unsolved is the providing a decent family home when the bread-winner can but pay a rental of two or three shillings a week. The skilled artisan and the poor clerk are supplied with reputable dwelling-places, but the home of the common labourer has been but little ameliorated by the efforts of the society. It was only the other day that a lady left £10,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the stipulation that it shall be devoted solely to a reform of the slaughter-houses of London. Who will give as much in prizes for model lodgings for the very poor? It may be that the prospect of humanising the lives of men and women will evoke as much interest as this eccentric lady has displayed in easing the death of beasts.

The project for amalgamating the medical department of the Queen's Army with that of the old Indian army has been definitively abandoned by the Government. The latter will form a distinct medical staff for India, and there is no little dissatisfaction among the Queen's Army surgeons at their hopes of sharing in the good things of the East being thus permanently disappointed. Those best conversant with the condition of the two services attribute many snug privileges to that of India; and I hear wailings both loud and deep from surgeons who have counted on great benefits from an amalgamation they considered certain; and, on the other hand, of paeans of self-congratulation from the Indians who wish to keep their advantages to themselves, and who consequently believe implicitly in the great doctrine of "letting things alone."

Tourists in Switzerland, both present and future, have cause to be grateful to Mr. Francis Galton. This experienced traveller has discovered a point of view on the Jungfrau range, where the avalanches may be seen, in perfect safety, dashing down the sides of the mountain. This discovery will gladden the hearts, not only of tourists but of the proprietors of the Jungfrau Hotel, directly opposite to which, and within ten minutes distance, the favoured spot is situate. In half a day Mr. Galton saw three descents of several thousand feet, and he describes their general appearance as that "of a large mob filling the street, and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object;" and their sound, that "of a rapid tide rushing up many channels;" while the component parts of what is called an avalanche were seen to be ice-balls of from one to three feet in diameter.

Have you ever lost a train, or failed to keep an appointment through a stoppage in the City thoroughfares? Well, the civic authorities have now full power to legislate for the mitigation of this nuisance, and are intrusted with the entire arrangement of the traffic within their district. The cubic measure of all loads, the locality for shoeblacks, the circumstances under which oostermongers may vend their wares; nay, the hours in which heavy loads may be carried through the streets, are all now placed in the hands of the Court of Aldermen, who are, it is said, drawing up a stringent code of rules, which is not only to facilitate the City traffic, but to prove to an envious world that an inherent capacity for self-government flourishes east of Temple Bar.

While we are all being thrilled with the horrors of vivisection, it

may be useful to note an unusual case of cruelty, having a human being for its victim. The elderly servant of a farmer at Wellington, in Shropshire, neglected her work, whereupon her master kicked and beat her, poured cold water on her in bed, and forced dirt into her mouth. Finally, a honeycomb full of bees was forced down her throat by the farmer's wife, the male torturer looking on as the bees stung her. The case came before the local magistrates a few days ago, who sentenced the farmer to six months' imprisonment. Enthusiastic humanitarians!

The members of the Royal Academy are already getting up a memorial of the late Mr. Mulready. It was at first intended to erect a tablet on his tombstone in Kensal Green, and the subscription was to have been three guineas each; but the idea has taken larger scope, and it is determined to raise a statue to the veteran painter in the National Gallery. This will necessitate an increase in the amount of subscription from three to five guineas.

Has Lord Palmerston found a legitimate successor to the annual stipend bestowed on and then wrested from the immortal Clode? It would appear that a pension of £70 a year has been granted to Mr. J. Alder "for literary services." No Alder has ever been heard of save one who, upwards of twenty years ago, published a poem called "The Pearl of Periston; or, the Last of the Magi." One would like to hear something more of Mr. Alder's "literary services."

The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin; but one must not be surprised if they did. One must not be surprised at the announcement of a political pamphlet by Mr. Dickens, or a book of love-ballads from Mr. Thackeray, after finding that Captain Mayne Reid, the hunter of the prairie, who was always riding on buffaloes, or falling into quicksands, or fighting grizzly bears, or being lost in deserts, now comes before us as the author of a treatise on the popular game of croquet, "with full instructions and a complete set of rules to meet every contingency of the play."

Perhaps the name of the *British Standard* may be remembered as that of a serious weekly newspaper edited by Dr. Campbell, who some time since brought an action against the proprietors of the *Saturday Review*. The other day I came across a copy of this celestial monitor, and happened to drop upon one of the best bits of fun I have heard of, in connection with journalism, for some time past. Of course, accidents will happen, even in the best-conducted newspaper-offices. The *British Standard* has met with a curious misadventure. Two weeks ago there appeared in its columns the following lines:—

Emma Livry was emphatically the "pet of the ballet." The charming grace of her attitudes revived our pleasantest recollections of the noblest specimens of Grecian art, whilst her surprising agility consoled us for the loss of Cerito, Fanny Ellsler, Taglioni, and Lucy Grahn.

The appearance of this paragraph in the *British Standard* is now editorially explained. "The paragraph," we are told, "was intended for the theme of *severe animadversion*." (We copy the italics.) The opinion of a horrified correspondent, who declares that "those who know Dr. Campbell's character know that he did not write the above sentence, but those who do not may plead his example in justification of frequenting the most indecent of theatrical exhibitions," is approvingly quoted as the truth. The wielder of the *Standard* adds:—"We are as ignorant of such matters as the child in the nursery. To our knowledge, we never saw one of these unhappy creatures, and we never passed the threshold of any such places as those in which they perform. Nay, we hold them in unmingled abhorrence!" Well, well; mistakes will occur. But how about the editor's confession—about which there can be no mistake—that he is prepared to cast "severe animadversion" upon matters as to which he is utterly ignorant? How does he reconcile his "abhorrence" of a large class of his fellow-creatures, and their means of subsistence, with the avowed fact that he knows nothing about one or the other?

THE ENTRY OF GENERAL FOREY INTO MEXICO.

OUR Engraving, which is taken from a sketch made on the spot, represents the entry of General Forey into the city of Mexico and his reception by the inhabitants. We have already given some account of the marching in of the troops; and our present Engraving represents the scene in the Place d'Armes, beyond which rises the cathedral, where the priests are chanting the "Te Deum," and on the right the Government Palace, on which float the flags of France and Mexico. In the street leading from the left of the Place d'Armes two magnificent triumphal arches have been erected, under which the victorious General is to pass.

The General came from Ponce at the head of his troops, and arrived at ten o'clock in the morning at the gates of the city, where he received the keys, and afterwards, with true French courtesy, placed the Mexican force, under General Marquez, at the head of the troops. We have said before that the passage through the city more resembled an enthusiastic welcome than the reception of a conquering force. At the gate of the cathedral were assembled the clergy; and, after the "Te Deum" and "Domine salvum," the Franco-Mexican troops paraded before the Commandant with great precision, and in the evening the whole city was brilliant with fireworks and illuminations, while a grand banquet was given by the city to the officers of the army.

The proclamation of General Forey, which followed this feasting and splendour, was, perhaps, even still more satisfactory to the Mexican people. After adjuring them to abandon that party spirit which has been the cause of all their troubles, and to form themselves into a strong and united nation, he declares that, if they understand the true interests of their country and will second the intentions of the Emperor, they shall be assisted to form a durable Government.

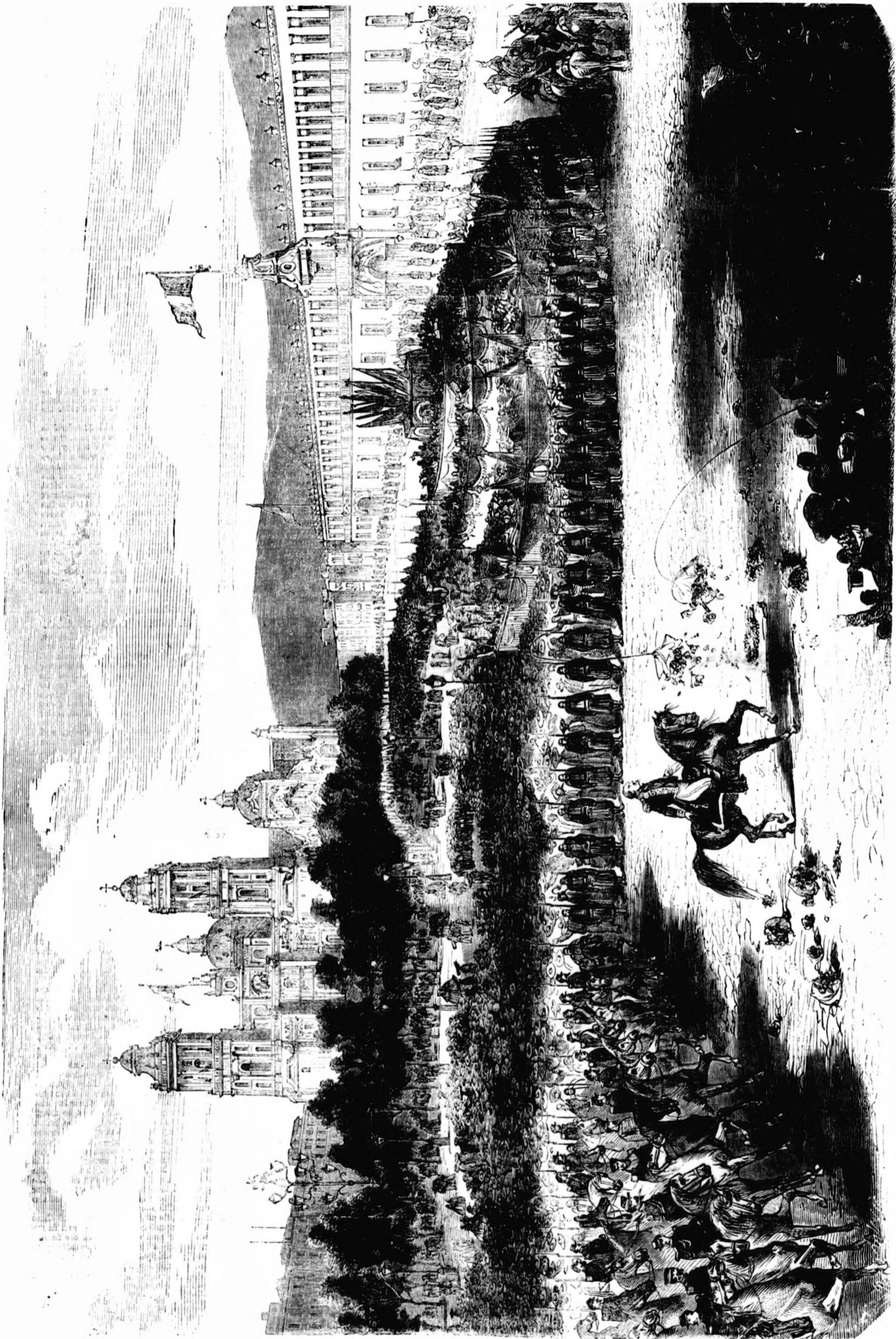
Our readers are already aware that an Assembly of Notables has been formed, the Executive consisting of the Archbishop of Mexico, General Almonte, and Senor Salas; and that the Imperial Crown of a new Constitutional Government in Mexico has been offered to the Archduke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor of Austria.

Meanwhile the conduct of the French troops is excellent, and the people seem entirely satisfied.

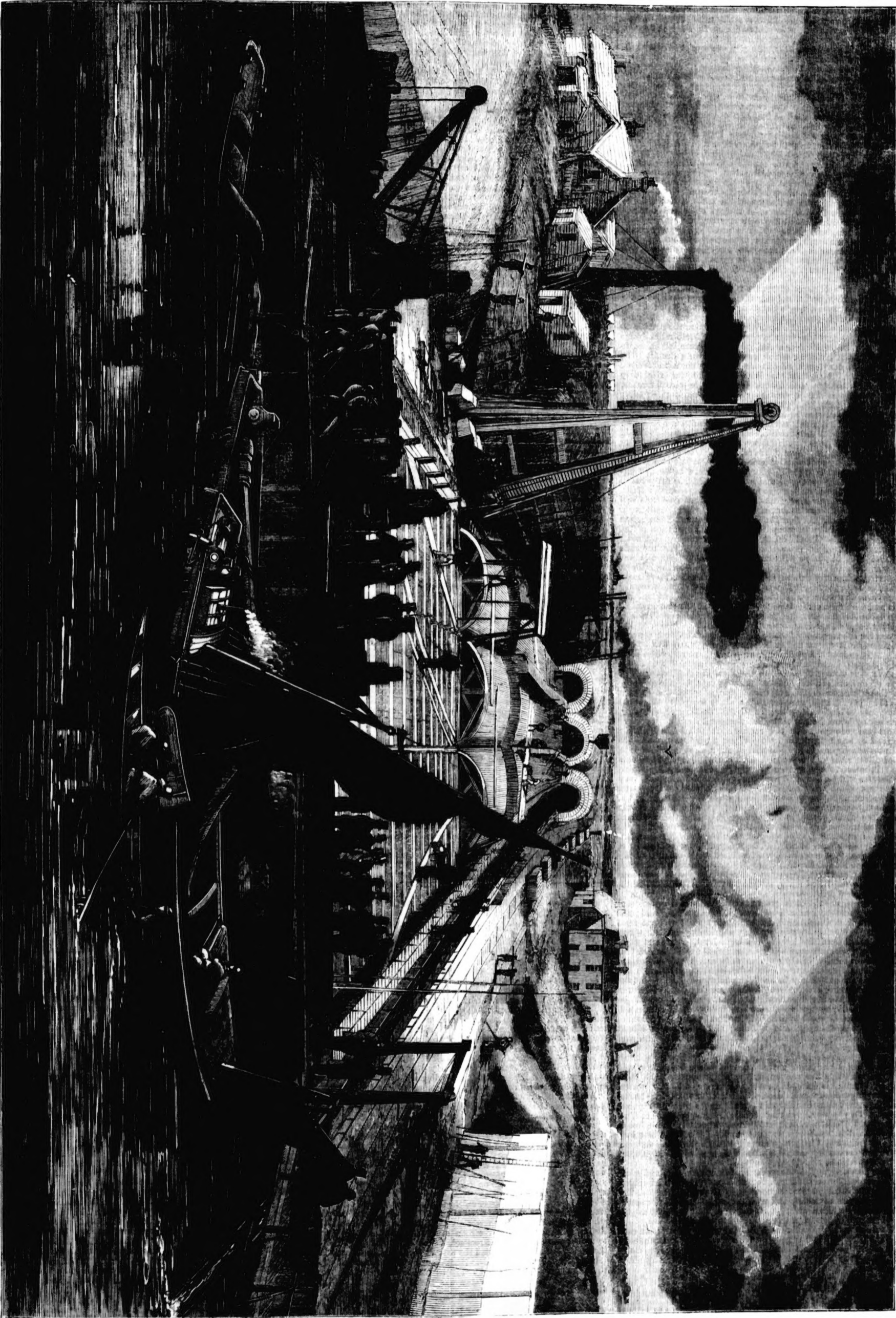
National greatness, national independence, free institutions, are important things, and call up sometimes the most fervent passions of the soul in their defence; but the safety of life and limb, the honour of women, the security of property, freedom from spoliation under the name of loans or taxes, are still more important. When these are wanting, patriotism soon loses its fire, and order, even when restored by a conqueror and a foreigner, is tacitly welcomed. Such seems to be the case now in Mexico. General Forey declares that, for the future, no forced contribution or requisition will ever be exacted, and no outrage will be committed without its authors being punished. Property is to be placed under the safeguard of the law. The army will be regularly recruited, and men will not be torn away from their families to be added to the bands of contending chiefs. Taxes will be fairly levied, according to the means of the citizen. The Catholic Church will be supported, although "the Emperor would view with pleasure the establishment of freedom of religious worship—that great principle of modern society—if it be possible." Brigandage will be put down, and the administration of justice will be purified, so that it will be no longer the prize of the highest bidder. These are the promises of the French Protectorate, and already we are assured the fulfilment of them has begun. The city of Mexico is no longer exposed to the violence either of the so-called Government or of the evildoers who live by the anarchy of the times.

Marshal Forey's project for confiscating the property of those who resist by force of arms the new order of things has been disapproved of in France, and an order sent out to cancel the decree. This is highly satisfactory, as such a proceeding was utterly at variance with the professions of the Emperor and his agents.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—On Monday a large body of men were engaged in the removal of the property and houses required for the construction of the loop line into Smithfield to join the new Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, also about to be commenced by the Corporation, and preparatory to which a vast mass of property in Greenhill's-roads and other confined localities on the northern side of Smithfield Market, whence an extensive "exodus" has recently taken place, is also undergoing demolition.



GENERAL FOREY'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO — (FROM A SKETCH BY M. BRUNET)



THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE OUTFALL AT BARKING.—PRESENT STATE OF THE WORKS.

TOMB OF SIR GEORGE BROOKE IN COBHAM CHURCH.

THE recently-restored chancel of Cobham Church, with its fine series of sepulchral brasses, its triple sedilia, its carved oak stalls, and the handsome marble tomb of Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, was an object of much interest to the members of the Archaeological Institute during their recent visit. In our report of their proceedings we have spoken of Cobham Church generally, and it merely remains for us to mention that the richly-carved marble tomb, which forms the chief object in the annexed Engraving, is that of Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who built the adjacent hall, towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII., and was Governor of Calais during the sovereignty of Edward VI. He it was who defended Cowling Castle against his grandson, Sir Thomas Wyatt, when he started on his ill-fated expedition to force Mary from the throne. Lord Cobham was, nevertheless, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the plot, and committed for a time to the Tower. After Wyatt's execution he was set at liberty, when he retired to spend the rest of his days beneath the roof of the noble hall which he had recently built.

A CROCODILE'S TEAR.

HERE is a nice old gentleman for you, at last; his dear friend has departed this life, leaving a sorrowing wife behind. Old Scales is full of sympathy; in his broad-brimmed hat and black gloves, with a wide umbrella to keep the wet off, he has called on the poor widow; he will have a good cry. Just see, in the picture, what large drops of grief are falling. Quick with the pocket-handkerchief! Ah! if you could but hear his groans. Poor man, he suffers! Do you see how his distress has come out all over him in scales; how his body lengthens, and his legs curl up; how crying has widened his mouth, shut up his eyes, and flattened his head? As naturalists say, he has "thrown back," and exposes his original species. Poor Crocodile! they will never believe him now, as sadly and slowly he follows at the funeral. "Who goes behind?" they will ask. Who, indeed? Look back to his big tear again.

It is a candle-snuff. Thus long will his sorrow last.

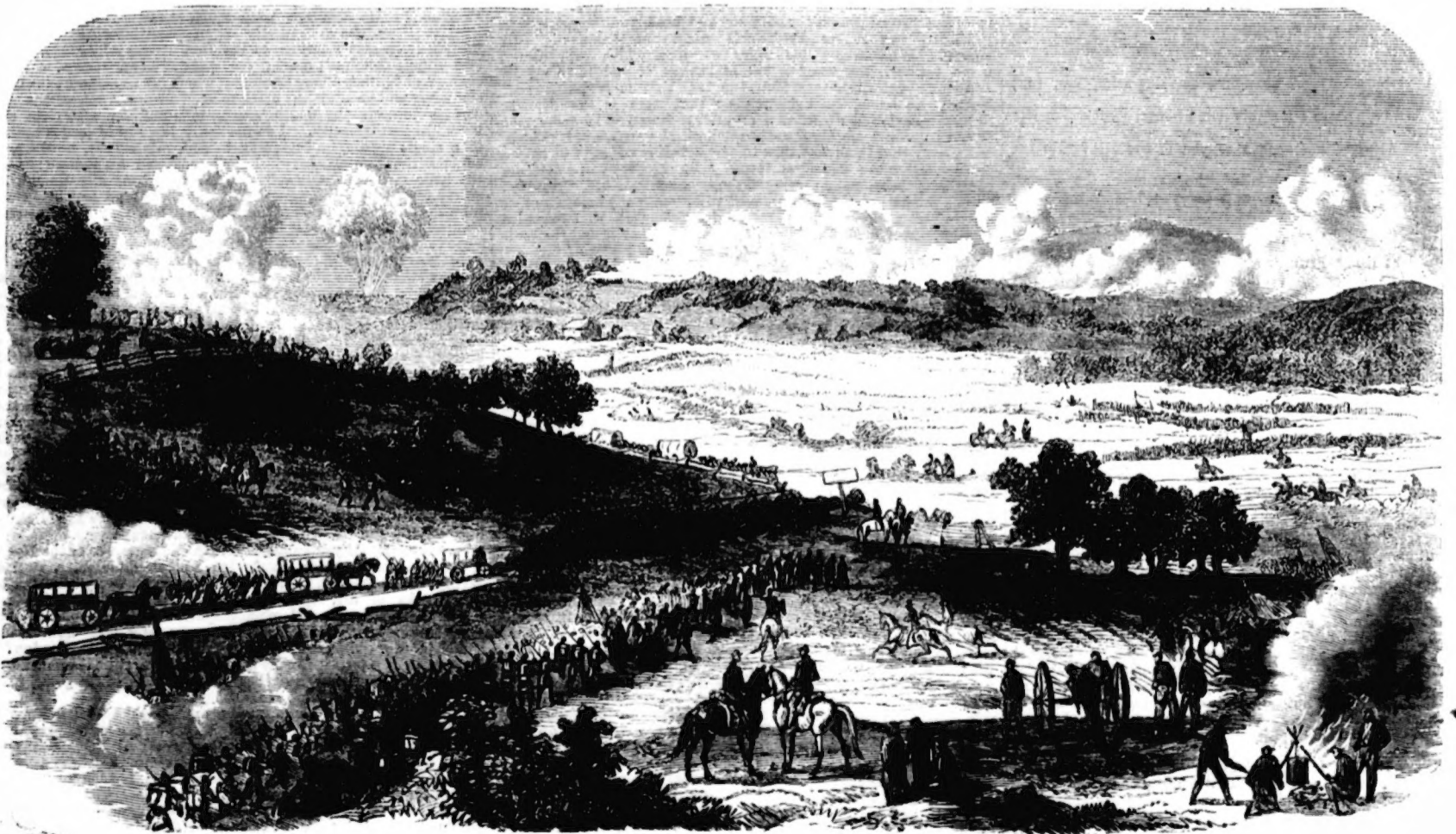
It is a money-bag. Can he have an eye thatward?

The bag bursts. Will he scramble for the gold?

It is a snake in the grass, after all. Can he sting?

Alas! yes; he can plot, plunder, and sting. Also he can weep at a funeral; but whether his grief conceals more of crocodile or serpent none can tell but the sufferers, and who heeds them, should like to know? C.H.B.

TOMB OF SIR GEORGE BROOKE, THE BUILDER OF COBHAM HALL, IN THE CHANCEL OF COBHAM CHURCH.



THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—VIEW FROM THE FEDERAL POSITION.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS. ITHACA.

THIS rocky little island, though not the smallest of the Ionian group, is yet so much smaller than Corfu, Santa Maura, Cephalonia, or Zante as to require some additional territory and population to justify its being admitted to a separate political existence. For this reason several islands, some almost as large as itself, but with fewer inhabitants, are united with it. These lie between Santa Maura and Ithaca and the mainland of Greece.

Ithaca lies to the south of Santa Maura, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel. A similar narrow channel separates it from Cephalonia, which lies to the west. Nothing can be more beautiful than the position; nothing even in the Eastern Mediterranean, where the islands are so numerous and so wonderfully grouped, is more striking than the appearance of the varied rocky islets that rise out of the water in this part of the Ionian Sea.

All these small islands are composed of the same kind of limestone rock. Some of them are richly clothed with vegetation—generally ilex or evergreen oak and oleander; some are quite bare and naked. They show every variety of abrupt angular form. Most of them are high, and all, without exception, picturesque.

Ithaca possesses very little level land, and few harbours large enough or safe enough for anything more than a boat; but one of its harbours is perhaps the prettiest and the most sheltered from the open sea of any in the Mediterranean. It is the harbour of Bathi, or Vathy, at the head of which is the town of the same name, a town also celebrated in modern times as the most romantic, the most prettily placed, the cleanest, and the most pleasant to be found in Greece.

Approaching Ithaca from the north and east, the appearance is not promising, for the whole coast—except in the part indented by the little bay of Frikis, where about six white houses mark a human settlement—is one continuous rock, steep towards the sea, and either perfectly barren and naked or clothed here and there with a little brushwood. Low reefs project at intervals from the high and steep cliffs, marking danger to the navigator; and at one of these points, indicated by a lighthouse, there is a deeper indentation than usual, but one which the eye seems to take in at once, and perceives still nothing more than the steep hillside of naked limestone, scored deeply with the marks of torrents that have recently swept down and eaten out unapproachable ravines.

But let us venture up this forbidding recess. After pulling along

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, DEDICATED BY NATURAL SELECTION TO DR. CHARLES DARWIN.



NO. 14.—A CROCODILE'S TEARS.—(DRAWN BY CHARLES H. BENNETT.)

in our boat for nearly four miles, always in view of the head of the gulf, where is no mark of human habitation, and seeing only a single house on the lower rocks to the left, and nothing but the frowning mountain on the right, we approach a small rocky islet. When we reach this, and not till then, a second indentation is perceived opening to the left, exactly at right angles to that which we have been following. At the end of this little bay lies, stretched out in a long, semicircular line of neat white houses, the town of Bathi.

Bathi in Greek means deep, and the bay answers to the name. There is water enough to float a ship of any burden, and large merchant-vessels are able to run up alongside the houses and discharge their cargoes without boats at a quay which is almost

the other islands but with the mainland of Greece and Constantinople. Large and well-appointed trading brigs and schooners proceed from Bathi to the capital of Turkey and the islands of the Levant. The Greeks of Ithaca are a pleasant and good-humoured race, clean and good-looking; and the women are handsomer and better dressed than in the other Ionian islands. It becomes more wealthy by its trade than Santa Maura by its agriculture.

Ithaca has always been a spot of the most intense interest to the poet, the classical scholar, and the antiquary. It has been described by Homer in language that leaves no doubt of its identity with the home of Ulysses, and with a warmth of colouring and a kind of personal affection not easily surpassed. Every important point,

natural. No one can visit this curious place without being deeply interested in its appearance, and there is an air of comfort and cleanliness about it that is particularly pleasing to an English eye.

Beyond the town the country rises gradually, forming a fine fertile slope, on which excellent crops are grown of the ordinary fruits and produce of the islands.

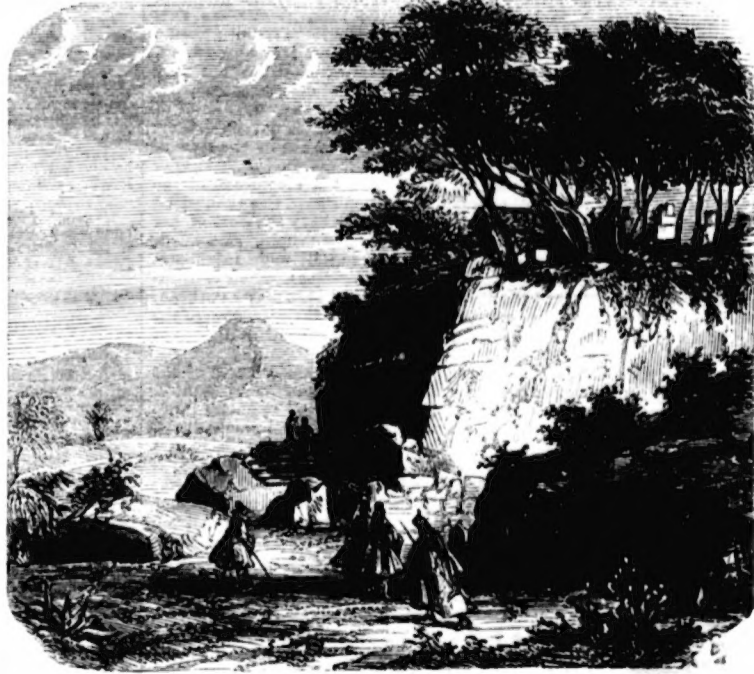
There are not many olive-groves in Ithaca, and there is not much space for the growth of corn; but neither of these crops is absolutely wanting. Grapes and currants are planted on all the mountain sides wherever the ingenuity of man can obtain foothold. Soil hardly seems necessary to enable the roots to fasten themselves and obtain nourishment from the narrow crevices in the rocks.

The population of the island and its little capital is not large, but increases. Of late it has reached as much as 11,500, of whom about 4500 are in the town; the remaining 7000 are distributed in several small villages and some detached houses dotted over the island. The island itself is seventeen miles long, but narrow—nowhere more than four miles wide and in the middle less than one mile across. In fact, the island is almost cut in half by the Gulf of Molo, the two halves being connected only by the lofty Isthmus of Aito, or the Eagle's Cliff. Each half has its high mountain, that of the northern division being Neritos, celebrated by Homer, and fully deserving its reputation. The southern division contains Mount Stephanos, which is a longer but less lofty ridge than the sister hill.

The inhabitants of Ithaca live rather by their maritime operations than by cultivating the land; and they are such determined navigators that at some seasons, it is said, there are no men left in the town at all. They are excellent sailors, and carry on trade not only with



THE FOUNTAIN OF ARETHUSA, ITHACA.



THE SCHOOL OF HOMER, ITHACA.

every bay and headland, every mountain top and cavern is alluded to; and the traveller may easily repeople all these hallowed spots if he possess only a moderate share of imagination and has interested himself at any time in the productions of the great poet of Greece.

There are three spots that are more frequently visited than others in Ithaca. These are the school of Homer, the castle of Ulysses, and the fountain of Arethusa. The actual identity of each of these separately has been disputed; but when all three are found to agree so well as they do with the descriptions in the "Odyssey," and when we further take into account the number of other places more or less clearly indicated, and the poetical license necessarily assumed in a great poem containing history and biography, as well as much philosophy and a descriptive account of many places, none will doubt that the poet must have been well acquainted with the island and really meant to describe it.

Between the two mountains, and forming a sort of isthmus connecting the northern and southern parts of Ithaca, is Aitos, or the Eagle's Mountain. It is not very lofty, but extremely troublesome to climb, owing to the fact that the whole surface consists of detached blocks of stone of all dimensions, from that of a small house to the size of one's fist. Most of the stones would contain, perhaps, from two to twenty cubic feet. All, without exception, are angular, with sharp, cutting edges, and between and amongst them is a quantity of brushwood and other vegetation covering the surface to the height of some feet. Treading from one stone to another it seems as if every step would give one a sprained ankle, and, to a certain extent, this is the character of all the rocky, irregular ground in the Ionian Islands and Greece. It is not without its influence on the people. They are all good mountaineers, and in their way active enough, and few things are more trying to any one not accustomed to this style of locomotion than to be preceded by a young fellow leaping lightly from rock to rock as he climbs a steep hillside on a broiling day, having no consideration whatever for the victim he has engaged to accompany to some point, where there is what he calls a "castrum," meaning a ruin of any kind.

Still, excursions to the Eagle's Mount and other places in Ithaca are not only in themselves very interesting, but they are necessary to enable one to understand the country and the people and to appreciate ancient history. There is on the hill I am now speaking of a very singular ruin, called the Castle of Ulysses. How long it has been so called or who suggested the name it is impossible now to say; but the fact that it is a tradition does not of itself strengthen the case in favour of its being the poet's ideal of this castle or house. Ithaca has changed hands too often and too recently to allow of our setting any value on local tradition. The internal evidence, however, is strong.

The remains of this so-called Castle of Ulysses do not at first seem very promising. They are pointed out from the ascent to Neritos and from the road to Aitos, whence is a ferry over to Samos, in Cephalonia, and the stranger strains his eyes in vain endeavouring to see some recognisable object of antiquity—some wall, some tower, or other mark of human constructive power. Nothing of the kind; all is the same thick brushwood concealing a heap of broken stones. Still, there are not wanting very interesting and convincing proofs. Leaving the road across the isthmus, a few remains of tombs, or things so called, and a spring of water are shown, and then we begin to ascend. Before long vast, shadowy, but still definite walls seem to rise as it were out of the earth before our eyes. As we approach them they become clearer, and we see that we stand before some of those mighty works of an ancient people that command our respect for their magnitude if not for their beauty. These are the walls which two thousand years ago were still so ancient that the acute and intelligent Greeks of that time, looking as far back into history as their means enabled them to do, could find no explanation of them. They therefore attributed them to a supposed race of giants, whom they called the Cyclopes—men with only one eye, and so vast in their proportions that it was useless for an ordinary mortal to compete with them. To this day such work is called Cyclopean. The very reason why all this work is so little seen from a distance is because it has so identified itself with nature as to have become part of the hill during the thousands of years that have passed since it was fresh and new. In this case there are three walls, originally, perhaps, thirty feet high and twelve feet wide, built up the steep face of the hill, inclosing a space strengthened and defended in this way against human enemies. It strikes one that there must have been a good deal of general civilisation, a people to attack as well as a people defending, a history, and much experience purchased, before these things could be done. But what says history? It is almost as silent as the grave itself that has swallowed up all to whom we look for information. The old classical authors merely name the people, called the Pelasgians, who were driven out of Greece and the islands to make way for the Greeks, whose works we are acquainted with. Of this more ancient people—their predecessors—they give no verbal information, and it is only by these fragments of their works that we can judge them. The reader may suppose, then, that all such fragments assume an extraordinary interest. We are thus thrown face to face with a people who, like those we call Druids in England, have performed mechanical operations which would now be considered impossible without much ingenious and powerful machinery.

The ruins of this "Castle of Ulysses," of Ithaca, are very illustrative. The walls are constructed of huge blocks of limestone, of irregular shapes, but cut so accurately as to fit each other perfectly. All the angles agree, and there is nowhere a crevice through which you could thrust a stick or even a knife-blade. It is only here and there that the walls remain at all perfect; but wherever they are this is the state of the case. Two principal walls run up towards the top of the hill; a long space at the bottom has been cut into terraces, evidently of such width as would be convenient for small rooms or long halls, and a wall has been erected in front of these habitations. On the top of the hill another flat space has been cut level with great care, and two large stores or chambers have been hollowed out of the rock. These are now partly filled up with stones and rubbish, and a large tree is growing out of one of them; but they are still eight or ten feet deep or more, in spite of the filling up of so many centuries. They are very artistically cut, and one of them has been not only smoothed, but lined with cement. It was probably meant to hold corn.

Very wonderful and interesting is it thus to meet our forefathers in their most homely and intelligent works. We see in the style of construction, in the careful levelling of the floors, in the making of large stores in the solid rock, in the nature and magnitude of the defences, and in many other ways, that when Egypt was exhausting herself with building pyramids under which to bury the dust of her tyrants, Greece was in the hands of an early people, afterwards displaced, it is true, but displaced by a people still more intelligent and with a higher class of intellect than themselves. Their civilisation bore its fruits, and the Pelasgians, whoever they may have been, who invented Cyclopean walls, handed over to their successors the germs of greatness arising from a knowledge as well as a love of liberty.

Besides the Castle of Ulysses there is another curious ruin of the same age in the north of Ithaca, sometimes called Homer's School. That Homer ever went to school in Ithaca, except to obtain intellectual instruction on which his poetical imagination might revel, there is not the smallest probability; and that this particular spot ever was a school at all is in the highest degree unlikely. It is probably an ancient watch-tower, and perhaps a temple to some heathen god has been erected on the spot. But the antiquity is very great, and the remains, being tolerably complete, are of much interest. They overlook a small bay that indents the north coast of Ithaca, and command one or two neat villages and a considerable tract of cultivated land. They consist only of one small construction a few yards square, still complete to about 10 ft. from the ground, a long wall adjacent, some old steps cut in a steep face of rock down to a small terrace, and a recess or two, with a well cut out of the rock below. Not much this to describe, but when we see that the same skilled hands has sculptured and removed these stones, that were concerned in the more gigantic excavations and walls elsewhere, they possess a solemn interest, and are well worthy of a visit.

The fountain of Arethusa and an adjacent rock are described by

Homer in the "Odyssey," and are connected in this way by tradition with one of the great poems of antiquity. In themselves they are now wonderfully picturesque objects, so picturesque with their great simplicity that it is impossible not to be charmed with them. Two thirds of the way down a steep and lofty cliff, in the south-east of the island, a small recess in the rock receives a constant supply of water trickling from the ends of a multitude of overhanging ferns of the kind called maidenhair. The overplus, after filling a little basin, runs over in a small cascade, and reaches a narrow gorge so loaded with vegetation that the very opening is almost concealed. Above is a scooped-out rock overhanging the ledge on which we stand, and on each side is a steep but accessible slope covered with rhododendrons, oleanders, illexes, and other trees and shrubs.

Ithaca, though with a stony soil and a steep, rocky surface, generally rugged, is not without its cultivation. In the valleys an amount of corn is grown, large considering the smallness of the space available; and on the rocks both the currant and the grape-vine flourish. Only four months' consumption of corn is produced, however, and the chief exports are currants. Half a century ago, when the island came under English protection, it was estimated to produce in ordinary years 200,000 lb. weight, besides 1500 barrels of oil and a quantity equivalent to 70,000 dozen of wine (about 150,000 gallons). The produce of oil and wine has since increased; but that of currants has greatly diminished since the disease.

In Ithaca, as everywhere in this part of the world, swine have given place to goats, and the forests that once covered the ground have been greatly reduced or altogether cut down. The result is twofold. The goats yield milk and are so far very useful, but they gnaw the bark and devour the young shoots of the trees, and thus quite prevent the timber from growing in parts of the island well adapted for it. But by the removal of the trees the climate has been altered, and has lost that amount of moisture in summer that once belonged to it. Thus the island is now less fitted than formerly for various purposes of cultivation, and the population has probably diminished. As I remarked at the commencement of this article, the population has not greatly changed in its nature, although removed more than once and replaced from the mainland and neighbouring islands.

Ithaca, then, though less important commercially than the others of the group, is a most interesting island, and fully deserves from a traveller several days' visit. It is unfortunate that no place of public entertainment of the nature of an hotel exists at Bathi, all travellers who arrive being thus thrown on private hospitality. Of this, however, there is no lack.

Much to the south of Zante, and close to the southern extremity of the Morea, is the island of Cerigo, nearly three times as large as Ithaca, but with scarcely larger population than that island, and but little visited owing to the absence of decent harbours and the troublesome winds almost always blowing in its neighbourhood. It yields a good deal of corn of various kinds, and some oil, besides a considerable quantity of cotton and flax, and is remarkable for some curious caverns.

I have now given a general outline of these interesting islands. During the time (now nearly half a century) that they have been under British protection much has certainly been done, by constructing roads, improving harbours, and ensuring quiet, to assist in the development of their resources; but the population, though larger than it was, has not increased so rapidly as it ought to have done, nor is the education of the masses so well cared for as might be desired. We have rendered the people prosperous, and even wealthy; we have taught them something, perhaps, of our Western civilisation; and, in the main, they have been made to understand that honesty and fair dealing are not unprofitable. But it is to be feared they have not been taught the great art of self-government, and when united to Greece they will hardly improve either morally or in wealth. That they have been to England a heavy and anxious charge is beyond a doubt, and it is capable of proof that we have done for them much more than we were bound to do. Whether we have done all that might have been done is another question, and one that need not here be discussed. The most popular act we have yet performed is that of allowing them to throw in their lot with Greece; but whether, after a few years of union, the trading and money-making part of the community in the different islands will not have reason to regret the change, we must leave to time to determine. Nationality is a great thing, and, if loved for its own sake, raises and improves the national character. If Greece is capable of regeneration, it can only be by growth and union with other races of similar origin; and in this respect the cession of the Ionian Islands is a first step, and certainly in the right direction. With a free Italy and a free Greece in the Mediterranean England need fear nothing, and the reign of absolutism in that part of the world would soon come to an end.

D. T. ANSTED.

THE GREAT SAILING-MATCH of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron, from Cowes to Cherbourg, was won on Tuesday by the Galatea, which accomplished the distance in five hours twenty-one minutes. The Commodore's yacht the Albatross took only four hours forty-eight minutes, but she was not entered in the race. The American yacht Gipsy was not in the race either; she came in ninth of the squadron.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—Aberdovey, Cardigan Bay, Aug. 17.—On Saturday two large barques were making for the harbour, the foremost being towed by a steam-tug. It was blowing hard at the time. Owing to there being a considerable fall of water on the bar, and no qualified pilot on board the vessel in tow, she grounded on a sandbank, upon which the other barque at once dropped her anchors. Most of the cargo of the stranded vessel was thrown overboard to lighten her, but it only caused her to drift further on to the banks, when she turned broadside on to the surf and is now water-logged. A portion of the crew reached the shore in the ship's own life-boat; their other boat was washed off the davits. The remaining six of the crew of the vessel were saved by the Aberdovey life boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The stranded vessel proved to be the barque William Bromham, of Gloucester, R. es, master, bound from Quebec. The Aberdovey life-boat afterwards assisted in getting the other vessel into a place of safety.

BLONDI IN DANGER.—During a performance in Seville, a few days since, the celebrated Blondin was nearly losing his life, and only owed his escape to his presence of mind. While performing he had on a headrest, to which was attached a piece of firework in the shape of a wheel. When that was lighted it assumed a rotary motion so violent that Blondin was unable to resist the movement, and, feeling his danger, let go the barrow he had been driving before him, as well as his balancing-pole, and endeavoured to undo the strings which attached the burning headrest to his neck. He dropped from the rope, keeping himself suspended from it by one leg, while he divested himself of the apparatus, the fireworks still exploding. At length he succeeded, and came down in safety, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

GARIBOLDI ON THE AMERICAN CONTEST.—The following letter has been addressed by General Garibaldi to "Abraham Lincoln, liberator of the slaves in the Republic of America":—"Capra, Aug. 6, 1863.—If, in the midst of your battles of Titans, our voice may reach you, permit the free children of Columbus to approach you with words of good omen, and with admiration for the great work which you have undertaken. Inheritor of the idea of Christ and of Brown, you will descend to posterity with the title of Liberator, more enviable than a crown or any human treasure. An entire race of men, bound by selfishness in the chains of servitude, has been restored by you, and at the cost of America's noblest blood, to the dignity of man, to civilisation, and to love. America, which taught liberty to our fathers, opens up anew the solemn era of human progress. As freemen, solemnise religiously the downfall of slavery. Hall, Lincoln, pilot of liberty! Hall to you and your people, who for two years have been fighting and falling around its regenerating standard! Hall to you, race of liberated chain! The freemen of Italy kiss the bruises which your chains have produced.—GARIBOLDI."

WHO GOT UP THE NEW YORK RIOTS?—Some of the newspapers are now trying to prove that the late fearful riot was got up by ticket-of-leave men sent out here by the English Ministers. Two of the scamps have been arrested, and are in No. 4 cell at the police head-quarters. Their names are Edward Bemming and Frank Kittidge, both natives of London, and consequently quite intimate with Earl Russell, who (says the reputable Mr. B.) "Gave me a ticket-of-leave, and sent me to America." The other English gentleman, Mr. Kittidge, is no doubt a friend of Lord Palmerston, for he said, "He was a partner, and a gallant old Lord paid my fare, and sent me to New York," thus fastening it upon the Ministry. Representations have been sent on to Washington, and now Mr. Seward has "the reasonable cause of war with England, for which he has so long waited." The property claimed to be destroyed by the late mob will amount to over a million, besides the buildings. Now this city by law is obliged to pay this, but if our authorities can prove that the ticket-of-leave men from England did the business, they can refer all claimants to the First Lord of the Treasury in England.—*Manhattan.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MONTGOMERY BOROUGH.—The election for the Montgomeryshire boroughs has terminated in the return of Mr. Tracey, the Liberal candidate. He received on Wednesday 439 votes, 330 being recorded for his opponent, Mr. Pugh.

SHEFFIELD.—A requisition is in course of signature to Mr. J. Brown, the Mayor of Sheffield, praying him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the representation of that borough at the next general election. The movement is understood to be directed against Mr. Roebuck, one of the sitting members.

THE HARVEST.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.—The harvest has made great progress in the agricultural districts of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. During last week a large breadth of wheat was carried in first-rate condition, and the quality of the new corn is very fine indeed. In Nottinghamshire the yield is spoken of as being about one fifth over an average. Many fields of barley have been led, and reports respecting both yield and quality state that there will be quite an average. Oats are a good crop. Beans vary; winter-sown have done very well indeed; spring-sown are somewhat deficient.

KENT.—Harvest operations are now fast drawing to a close. Many of the farmers have already finished, and what little corn remains in the fields will doubtless be carried by the end of the present week, should the weather prove favourable. The crops generally have been secured in splendid condition. The yield of wheat is not only a heavy one, but of first-rate quality. In some instances the produce has been as much as six quarters per acre. Barley, oats, beans, and peas are also a full average, both in regard to quantity and the general excellence of the samples. So fine a season for the cereal crops in this part can scarcely ever be remembered.

IRELAND.—Most favourable reports have been received of the state of the crops in Ireland, and harvest work is going on briskly. The yield of the various grain crops will be far more than an average, whilst the quality generally will be very superior. Potatoes are large, floury, abundant, and free from disease. A great deal of corn, particularly barley and oats, has been stocked. Flax-pulling is very general; some of this crop is already at the scutch-mill, and the yield is favourably reported. Turnips and mangolds are much benefited by the late rains.

EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria says:—"The corn harvest has terminated in Egypt, and it is generally satisfactory and superior in quantity to that of last year. The yield of wheat is approximately estimated at 9,500,000 ardebs (184 litres each); barley at 1,200,000 ardebs; maize, 1,500,000; beans, 4,750,000; lentils at 2,400,000; and other pulse, 100,000. The considerable development given to the cultivation of cotton in Egypt leads to the hope that the next picking, commencing in September, will be abundant."

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. RAFFLES.—The venerable and much-respected Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., and F.Z.S., who for more than half a century has occupied a large place in the esteem and respect of the Liverpool public, has just died at his residence in that town. About two years ago he retired from the active duties of his ministry, after having discharged those duties for fifty-one years. The deceased, who was born in London on the 17th of May, 1788, was in his 75th year. As a preacher Dr. Raffles was widely esteemed, and from the active turn of his mind he took a leading part in all the philanthropic and benevolent schemes of importance which were brought forward during the earlier half of the present century, and in Liverpool was looked on as an efficient pioneer in religious and social improvements.

ADMIRAL O. V. HARCOURT.—The death of this estimable gentleman took place at his residence, Swinton Park, near Masham, on Friday week. He was a younger son of Dr. Edward Vernon, late Archbishop of York, who took the surname of Harcourt, by Royal sign manual, in January, 1831, on his coming to the estate of the last Earl Harcourt. The gallant Admiral was born on Dec. 26, 1793, and was consequently in his seventieth year. He had ever been a great benefactor to the Church. He built, at his own expense, a very handsome church and parsonage at Healey, near Masham, which he amply endowed; also another church at Brent Tor, in Devonshire, the endowment of which he also considerably augmented. He also restored, at his own cost and in a most efficient manner, the parish church at Masham, besides contributing very largely to the funds for the restoration of several other churches. He contributed liberally to the Riddell Memorial Mechanics' Institute, in Masham, the Masham Grammar School, the Masham Free School, the Infant School, and the Free School, at Kelbank near Masham, as well as to the funds of all the local charities.

HENRY RAEBURN, ESQ.—We have to record the decease of Henry Raeburn, Esq., of St. Bernard's, which took place recently at Charlesfield House, Midlothian. He was the last surviving son of Sir Henry Raeburn, B.A., and, although not an artist professionally, he inherited from his distinguished father an enthusiastic love for the fine arts. Mr. Raeburn has left a valuable collection of paintings, the works of his father, being chiefly the portraits of eminent contemporaries—such as Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Sinclair, Sir David Brewster, and others. Mr. Raeburn, like his father, encouraged, to the utmost of his power, the progress of young artists, to whom every facility was afforded in studying and copying the works in his collection. The deceased gentleman, who died in his eightieth year, enjoying the esteem of a wide circle of friends, was also well known in Scotland for his devotion to agricultural pursuits.

EXTERMINATION.—I asked a black Republican who had just declared the opinion that the Confederacy was played out, "What would be done with the southerners if they resisted to the last?" "They would be driven into the Gulf of Mexico by the victorious arms of the North, and the emancipated slaves would remain to till the soil," was the reply. "But, in the event of their refusing to work and becoming a burden to the white man, what would be the remedy?" He answered, "They must be exterminated, as were the Indians before them."—*The South As It Is, by the Rev. J. D. O'Grady.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA.—Several Paris journals relate the following anecdote:—During the siege of Puebla a company of infantry entered a street which had been set on fire. As they passed along the cries of a young child were heard to proceed from one of the houses. Some of them rushed at once into the house, and found the poor child, a boy about eighteen months old, in a room already full of smoke. On returning to their companions, rather embarrassed with their finding, a Corporal exclaimed, "We cannot leave the poor innocent to perish here; I will strap him on my knapsack, and if I fall during the day some other of you must take care of him." The generous Corporal and his charge had the good fortune to escape unhurt, and on returning to camp at night the poor thing, which had fallen asleep on its hard resting-place, was fed and well cared for. The next morning, after vain efforts to discover his parents, the company, with the Colonel's permission, adopted the child, and will take charge of him until he can be restored to his family.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN HAMPDEN.—Several gentlemen interested in preserving the memory of this great patriot, and among them Lord Chief Justice Erie, have resolved to erect a monument in the field in Stoke Mandeville, on which the levy for ship money was made which led to a contest ending in civil war. The work has been entrusted to Mr. W. W. Thompson, of Aylesbury, and consists of a stone obelisk, eight feet high, surmounted by a Maltese cross, and bearing the following inscription:—"For these lands in Stoke Mandeville John Hampden was assessed in twenty shillings ship money, levied by command of the King, without authority of law, the 4th of August, 1635. By resisting the claim of the King in legal strife he upheld the rights of the people under the law, and became entitled to grateful remembrance. His work on earth ended after the conflict of Chalgrove Field, the 18th of June, 1643, and he rests in Great Hampden Church."

THE ITALIAN HUNGARIAN LEGION.—On the 11th inst. medals commemorative of the war of independence in Hungary, during the years 1848-9, were distributed amongst the veterans of the Hungarian Legion, at present stationed at Ancona, by Kossuth. The national guard, a large portion of the garrison, having at their head Count Casanova, General of Division, was invited to the ceremony, which was presided over by the Prefect of Ancona. The civil and military authorities of the town, the syndal and municipal council, the President and Judges of the Court of Appeal, and the Attorney-General, were present. After the reading of the Ministerial decree which authorised the distribution of the medals, speeches were made. A proclamation of Kossuth to the Honveds was also read, and received with enthusiastic shouts of "Long live Hungary!" The Hungarian Legion is now a portion of the regular army of Italy, having at its head General Turr.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—From the annual report of this company, lately issued, it appears that the fire premiums received in 1862 amounted to over £300,000, and that this class of business has increased within four years to the extent of £100,000 in premiums. In the life business even greater results have been achieved. In 1861 the life premiums amounted to £26,751; in 1862 they reached £105,703, thus showing an advance of £18,952 in twelve months, although, of course, the casualties of death, the surrender and discontinuance of policies, and other causes would contribute to reduce the amount. From this fact we may see what an influx of new assurers must have joined during the year, producing an accession of business which enabled the manager to put aside £65,000 out of income towards the increase of the life fund. The profits of the year amounted to over £56,000, the dividend to the shareholders now declared will absorb only £34,000, thus leaving, in the interest of the insured, £22,000 undivided profits to go to the increase of the already vast reserves. It appears, moreover, that the success of 1862 is likely to be even exceeded by that of the present year, as indicated by the seven months already elapsed. It must be very gratifying to the insurers in the Royal, to find that so many other people, from all parts of the country, are daily joining their institution.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE cause "Russell v. the Midland Railway Company" arose upon a collision of railway-trains between Sheffield and Leicester, and the plaintiff, a commercial traveler in the shoe trade, claimed compensation for an injury to his shoulder resulting from the accident. The defendants had paid £100 into court, and the extent of damage was the only question. The plaintiff alleged that his arm had been so injured as to be disabled. The accident occurred on the 6th of March last. The plaintiff had been bankrupt in 1861, when his assets, according to his own evidence, amounted only to £10. In 1862 he purchased a business for £400, which he paid for by bills, of which he acknowledged some, if not the majority, had not been taken up. In support of his claim for damages beyond the amount paid into court, he called five surgeons. One of them stated it was not easy to distinguish assumed from involuntary stiffness of a limb, and that he had not, during his examination of plaintiff, tried to throw him off his guard. The second "thought he could distinguish real from affected inability to move the arm. There were no external signs of injury." A third had endeavored in every way to test the injury, and believed the stiffness to be genuine, thought in time plaintiff might recover, but admitted that to some extent he (witness) was liable to be deceived as to the degree of the injury, and that pain might be simulated. The fourth, Mr. Partridge, of King's College, thought it was possible to distinguish between real and simulated resistance of the muscles, and was satisfied that there was only a limited power of motion in the plaintiff's injured shoulder, but that he might recover. Lastly, Mr. Jones, a surgeon, of London, considered the case more serious than supposed by the previous witnesses, and had known a similar case result in apoplexy. The defendant's case was that the plaintiff had greatly exaggerated the extent of the injury, and had simulated inability to use his arm. It was urged, also, that his witnesses had not examined him with a view to detect imposition. This last assertion, even upon the plaintiff's case as it stood, appears to have been justifiable. For the defence, six surgeons were called, all of whom had examined plaintiff's arm. The first stated that he saw "no marks of a serious blow," and that he should think an interior muscle could scarcely be injured without displaying outward evidences. The second said that plaintiff could write and shake hands, and that he was shamming to some extent. The third also thought plaintiff was shamming. A fourth had observed that when plaintiff's attention was drawn off he moved his arm freely. The fifth had never known serious injury from such a hurt, had told the plaintiff he would be well in six weeks, and had been surprised by the plaintiff's statement in court of his condition. Lastly, came Mr. Lawrence, described as the illustrious and venerable surgeon, whose evidence appears too interesting to be abstracted in a summary:—

He stated that he had examined the plaintiff, and heard his account of the accident and the effects. There was stiffness in the shoulder joint, but no impediment to motion of the arm or hand. The patient resisted the attempts he made to move the shoulder joint, and it appeared to him that he resisted voluntarily. Drawing of his attention he found he could move the arm more readily, and he also found that the patient showed power in his hands when he said he had none. He had observed the plaintiff, even in the witness-box, using only his left hand, whereas he knew he could use his right. His own opinion was that there was merely a bruised shoulder, and that had the man come to him he should have treated it as such; but complete inaction had increased the stiffness. It appeared that the plaintiff had kept his arm bandaged up for five months, and he supposed it was worse now than it had been at first.

Cross-examined.—The witness said he thought there was nothing serious the matter with the plaintiff, and believed he was shamming in a great degree. There was genuine stiffness now, but caused by the five months' inaction of the arm.

The Judge, in summing up, expressly directed the jury that "if the case was a sham," the £100 paid into court was enough, and also that it was pretty plain the plaintiff had exaggerated. The jury nevertheless returned a verdict for £150 beyond the amount paid. We must confess to a strong desire to cavil at this verdict, as opposed, not only to evidence, but to those strict ethical and equitable principles which ought ever to rule the administration of the law. The plaintiff selects his witnesses from those either unacquainted to detect imposture or unsuspicious of its existence. This appears upon the face of the testimony adduced on his behalf. He is shown by unimpeachable evidence to have attempted a moral fraud, detected by astute experience, and characterized by its mildest appellation "exaggeration" by the Judge himself. And the jury, instead of resenting this indisputable attempt to make their office the means of extortion, treat the plaintiff as they might have treated an honest, unfortunate man, and return a verdict which will probably put him—supposing him even to be a cripple—in possession of a larger amount of capital than he appears to have been able to command when in the full exercise of his strength and faculties. Such are the vagaries of the British juries, and of such materials are composed the verdicts which, failing to stand the test of judicial reconsideration, afford endless work to the Judges in Banco, upon application for new trials on the ground of "excessive damages" and "opposition to evidence."

A publican, carrying on business at Hornsey, was summoned for having sold cider upon a Sunday morning. The defence was that the customers had represented themselves as travellers. Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate before whom the charge was brought, said he did not think persons who walked out for amusement were travellers within the statute, nor was it for one moment contemplated that they should be so. His Worship admitted that there were differences of opinion respecting the meaning of the term traveller, and ordered defendant to pay the costs, the fine being remitted upon defendant's promise that he would not offend again. The effect of this decision deserves a few words of comment. The result must be that the defendant will venture at his peril to serve actual travellers, whatever meaning may be affixed to the designation. Consequently, the exception, whatever it may be, contemplated by the Legislature will be rendered nugatory. According to such a judgment as this, a tavern keeper must be bound to ascertain whether a traveller is or is not travelling upon business. If he be a sabbath breaker, actually journeying upon his secular affairs, he is entitled to refreshment. If

not, if he be recreating himself by a walk he is to be denied the solace of a glass of ale or cider. But what magistrate, what judge *a fortiori*, what publican, can define where business ends and pleasure begins? Is the working man, who takes his family from the close atmosphere of London a few miles out of town, sharing with his wife the labour of dragging a perambulator or carrying a tired infant, to be considered as travelling for amusement? The law was purposely left elastic in order that common sense might be allowed fullway in a matter of public convenience, if not of necessity. It is sufficiently stringent for its evident purpose—namely, to prevent the supply of liquor to inhabitants of the immediate vicinity of the public-house. As to the alleged "differences of opinion," they amount to this—that the received interpretation of the Act is that all persons upon a journey are entitled to moderate and reasonable refreshment, and that Mr. D'Eyncourt does not agree with this ordinary acceptance of the intent of the Legislature. It is surely going too far to differ from the plain and accepted interpretation of a term, and to put forward such difference as an excuse for the annihilation of a special statutory exemption, especially in the case of a penal enactment, which, as every legal scholar knows, ought to be construed with the utmost stretch of liberality in favour of a defendant.

Esau Wilcox, aged sixteen, was tried at Liverpool on the charge of the wilful murder of Mary Cullen, of the same age. The prisoner had been playing with her and others, when he retired, loaded a pistol, and shot her in the head with a leaden pellet, causing a small triangular fracture of the skull, but a hole in her brain large enough to admit the finger of the surgeon who made a post-mortem examination. This fact appears to have bewildered Judge, jury, and counsel. The prisoner's counsel urged that the death of the girl must have been caused by paper used as wadding. The Judge suggested that something in the nature of a ramrod "must have been discharged from the pistol." It is curious to observe the ignorance of physics occasionally displayed by people of high education. The comparative discrepancy between the wound in the skull and the dislodgment of the brain is easily accounted for by any one who has ever observed that while a small shot will make a mere dot upon a hard surface, it will displace a soft, non-elastic, slightly coherent substance, as clay in a bank, to the extent of a circle an inch or so in diameter. A pebble thrown into mud will make a hole much larger than itself; a rifle bullet will, by its entry into the mound of the butt, form a vacancy sufficient to admit the hand. This is really the explanation of the supposed mystery in the case in question, from which mystery the prisoner gained some benefit, in receiving only a sentence of two months' imprisonment, coupled with the Judge's expression of regret that the young rascal had been subjected to the anxiety consequent upon his trial for "wilful murder."

BANKRUPTCY.

IN RE DION BOUCAULT.—THEATRICAL SPECULATIONS.—The bankrupt, Dion Boucault, the popular actor, was described as late of Hereford House, Brompton, now of Brighton, dramatic author, and this was a meeting for examination and discharge. From the accounts it would appear that the *ex-ditros* were £7457; with creditors holding security, £24,658; and a liability to the extent of £3912 in connection with the New Theatre Company, which, however, is not expected to rank against the estate. The assets thus stated are—Debtors, doubtful, £22,857; property given up, £7903; property in the hands of creditors, £23,944; leaving, therefore, a surplus on paper of £22,216. The Hereford House estate has been realised by the assignees and has produced £7000; the incumbrances thereon having been agreed at £5500. Among the assets are the assumed value of copyrights in dramatic pieces written by Mr. Boucault, the estimates being thus given:—"Relief of Locknow," £200; the celebrated "Colleen Bawn," £2500; "The Octoroon," £750; "Dublin Boy," £150; "Phantom," £250; "Life of an Actress," £250; "Dot," £300; "The Trial of Elie Dennis," £500.

From the examination of the bankrupt it appeared that he was insolvent in 1849, but his debts under that failure were paid. He had since been manager, jointly with Mr. Webster, of the Theatre Royal Adelphi, and he was subsequently one of the promoters of the New Theatre Company (Limited), which was started with an intended capital of £125,000, divided into 25,000 shares, of £5 each. He admitted that a loss of £1894 had been incurred in reference to the purchase and sale of shares in the New Theatre Company, but he denied that he was any party to the rigging of the market, as suggested by an opposing creditor.

Upon the adjournment opposition was withdrawn, and Mr. Boucault received his discharge.

HOME CIRCUIT.—CROYDON.

A SPECIMEN OF A CROYDON TRIAL.—"OGDEN, ADMINISTRATRIX, v. RUMMENS."—This action was brought by the widow of a labouring man, to recover compensation for the loss of her husband, whose death was alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendant.

Mr. Laxon was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Holt were for the defendant. This was an action under Lord Campbell's Act. The defendant was the contractor for building a viaduct at Hammersmith Railway, and the husband of the plaintiff was a labourer employed on the works, and, at the time he lost his life, was earning £1 a week. An accident occurred in November last, when several of the arches suddenly fell, and the deceased and four or five others were killed. The fall of the arches seemed to have taken place in the most instantaneous manner; and the cause of the accident appeared to be that one of the arches had been built over a ditch, which had been filled up, and this particular arch had given way and dragged the others along with it; but it appeared by the evidence for the defendant that it was impossible by any foresight to have provided against such an occurrence, and that the defect in this portion of the foundation was not discovered until after the accident happened. It was also proved by the evidence of surveyors and other persons that the best materials had been used in making the arches, and that every ordinary care and caution had been exercised to erect the work in a solid and proper manner. It also transpired in the course of the inquiry that the defendant had paid the funeral expenses of the deceased, and had given the plaintiff £10, but, notwithstanding this fact, and the other circumstances in the case, the present action had been brought to recover further compensation.

Mr. Baron Bramwell having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant. They accompanied the verdict, however, with an expression of sympathy for the widow, and said they hoped that something would be done for her.

His Lordship said he concurred with the jury in a feeling of sympathy for the poor woman who had lost her husband under such circumstances, but as to anything being done for her, he did not see who was to be called upon to do so. The defendant certainly ought not to be asked to do so, and he thought that the case was concluded with that object, and now that the case was concluded he had no hesitation in expressing his opinion that there was no ground for the action, and that it ought never to have been brought against him.

The jury said they agreed with the learned Judge in this respect.

POLICE.

DEFAUDING SAILORS.—Mr. Henry Drewe, of 98, Great Tower-street, came before the Court on a summons obtained by a department of the Board of Trade, and charging him with unlawfully taking from one James Steele, seeking employment as a seaman, the sum of 20s. by way of remuneration, the same not being the fee authorised by the Merchant Shipping Act. He was also accused of taking a like fee from James Perrett, on a similar pretence.

The defendant pleaded guilty, adding that he had acted in perfect ignorance of the law, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He explained that he was a minor by trade, and had only occupied the office in Great Tower-street six weeks.

Mr. E. H. Coleman, from the department of the Board of Trade, said, under the Merchant Shipping Act, the Government established shipping offices, and it was the duty of the superintendent to afford facilities for engaging seamen by keeping registries of their names and characters, and to superintend and facilitate their engagement and discharge. The fees for those services are not to exceed 2s. each, and by that regulation seamen are taken out of the hands of slopellers, crimps, and the like. The Board of Trade might license certain persons, but persons so licensed were to be paid by shipowners, and were not allowed to receive fees from seamen. The defendant's master, a Mr. Walker, advertised largely for seamen and stewards, bakers, butchers, and cooks, in the cheap newspapers, and the consequence was that many young men from the country had applied to him for employment, but without obtaining it, though the defendant or Mr. Walker had invariably taken a fee of £1 in each case. After paying their money they were put off from time to time with promises of employment which were seldom or never realised, and kept in London uselessly spending their time and their means. To such extremities had the system gone that the police had been obliged to interfere to disperse people congregated about the office in Great Tower-street clamouring for the return of their money.

Mr. Goodman said several of the disappointed people had of late come to this Court for advice in the matter.

The Lord Mayor, believing the defendant had acted in ignorance of the law, and that his master, Mr. Walker, was the really responsible person, fined him in the mitigated penalty of 20s. in each case (the full penalty being £5), with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment in each.

Mr. Walker, of the same address in Great Tower-street, was called on a summons alleging a similar offence, and not answering, the Lord Mayor issued a warrant for his apprehension.

A COMICAL LAW STUDENT.—A young man, having a large bundle of papers under his arm, applied to the sitting magistrate under the following circumstances:—

The Applicant said—I am a law student, and from my reading I have found that law is like a country dance—people are led up and down till they are tired. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it. It is also like bad weather; most people are glad when they get out of it. Now, although I know that a man may assault another in the defence of his wife, and that a man tells no lie in the eye of the law when he pleads not guilty to an offence that he has committed, yet I want to know what can be done to a man who says he will do for me and my dog, and is always annoying me, and that without rhyme or reason.

The Magistrate inquired how it was that the applicant was annoyed, and of what he complained.

Applicant.—You see, Sir, I was sold. I saw in the newspapers that there were furnished apartments to let in an airy situation. The room was described as quiet, and fit for a gentleman of studious habits. I took the room; but had not been in it many days before the floor above me was let to a man with a wife and family. That man and his family are the terror of my life. He had not been in the house long before I was annoyed of an evening and early in the morning with his playing a fiddle, and sometimes he varied it with a flute. When he was at home the children would dance, and I could venture to risk my life on the truth of the assertion that in the daytime the children practised the art of becoming tumblers or acrobats. I have remonstrated with the mother, but to no avail, for she only abused me and called me a nasty bachelorette, and told me to remember that I was once a child myself, and that she could not put old heads on young shoulders. When I spoke to the father that was worse, for he said he would kick me downstairs, and kick my dog after me, and that I was man of no taste if I did not admire his performances on the violin. The man also told me that I was mad, and only fit for a lunatic asylum.

The Magistrate told the applicant that he had better engage other apartments and leave the house.

The applicant said he would adopt that course, and left the Court amidst the titters of all present.

CAPTURE OF AN IMPOSTOR BY A MAGISTRATE.—William Holmes Sumner, alias Jones, was charged on remand with obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. Humphreys prosecuted on the part of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association. The prisoner had been a collector to the association, but had not been connected with it for some years. On Aug. 1 he had called on some persons and obtained subscriptions for troughs for the "poor dogs." In the early part of the present month he waited on Mr. France, one of the Middlesex magistrates, and represented that he was sent by the Rev. Mr. Bickerth. Mr. France suspected his statement that he was a collector to the association, and retaining that book in his possession, wished him to go to the Hampshire police station. When they got outside the house the prisoner assaulted Mr. France, and endeavoured to take the book from him. In the scuffle the coat of that gentleman was torn, but he nevertheless detained the prisoner.

Mr. Mee, the secretary of the association, said the prisoner was not authorised to collect subscriptions. He was discharged from the association two years ago.

The defendant said he was not discharged—he left of his own accord.

Mr. Humphreys produced a letter which the prisoner had written to Mrs. Samuel Gurney, from the House of Detention, admitting his guilt, and praying her kind interference with Mr. Samuel Gurney, the chairman of the association, on account of his family.

The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE amount of business doing in all National Securities during the week has been moderate; nevertheless, the fluctuations in the market have been trifling. Consols, for Money, have mark-d 93 to 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Reduced and New Three per Centa, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s. prem; Long Annuities, 1s. 10s. to 1s. 10s. prem; and the rates, India Stock, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. 3/4; Ditto, N.W. 10s. 1/2; Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; 3½ Five-and-a-Half per Cent India, 115½; the Bonds have been 10s. to 10s. prem; and the Debentures, 10s.

The demand for money has fallen off. The lowest rates for accommodation, however, in the general discount market are as follow:—

Thirty Days Bills	3½ per cent.
Sixty Days	4½ "
Three Months	5½ "
Four Months	6½ "
Six Months	7½ "

The sum of £50,000 in gold has been forwarded to Constantinople by the steamer from Melbourne, has brought £117,572; the steamer for India takes out £61,571, chiefly in silver.

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in bills on the various Presidencies.

1. ex-ante has been observed in the market for Consols, and the quotation has fallen to 27 1/2. Mexican 4 per Centa, 104; 5 per Centa, 105; 6 per Centa, 106; 7 per Centa, 107; 8 per Centa, 108; 9 per Centa, 109; 10 per Centa, 110; 11 per Centa, 111; 12 per Centa, 112; 13 per Centa, 113; 14 per Centa, 114; 15 per Centa, 115; 16 per Centa, 116; 17 per Centa, 117; 18 per Centa, 118; 19 per Centa, 119; 20 per Centa, 120; 21 per Centa, 121; 22 per Centa, 122; 23 per Centa, 123; 24 per Centa, 124; 25 per Centa, 125; 26 per Centa, 126; 27 per Centa, 127; 28 per Centa, 128; 29 per Centa, 129; 30 per Centa, 130; 31 per Centa, 131; 32 per Centa, 132; 33 per Centa, 133; 34 per Centa, 134; 35 per Centa, 135; 36 per Centa, 136; 37 per Centa, 137; 38 per Centa, 138; 39 per Centa, 139; 40 per Centa, 140; 41 per Centa, 141; 42 per Centa, 142; 43 per Centa, 143; 44 per Centa, 144; 45 per Centa, 145; 46 per Centa, 146; 47 per Centa, 147; 48 per Centa, 148; 49 per Centa, 149; 50 per Centa, 150; 51 per Centa, 151; 52 per Centa, 152; 53 per Centa, 153; 54 per Centa, 154; 55 per Centa, 155; 56 per Centa, 156; 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"Of indigestion and derangement of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment."—In 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 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